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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS,
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

VOLUME 19 AUGUST 12, 1929 No. 7

Feature of Issue: CATTLE AND BEEF - PART I
(Last year's corresponding issue was dated August 6, 1928)

CANADIAN WINTER GRAINS PRODUCTION AND REVISED ACREAGE ESTIMATES

The 1929 production of winter wheat in Canada is estimated at 24,476,000 bushels according to a telegram to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at Ottawa. The production of winter wheat in 1928 was estimated at 20,054,000 bushels when it represented about 4 per cent of the total crop. The total wheat production in 1928 was 533,572,000 bushels. No estimate of spring wheat production has been issued but the official report of the condition of spring wheat as of July 31 was 66 per cent of average against 88 per cent as of June 30 and 107 per cent as of July 31, 1928. The estimate of the 1929 acreage has been revised and is now placed at 25,463,000 acres, of which 24,543,000 acres are spring and 920,000 acres winter.

The first estimate of 1929 production of winter rye is 10,424,000 bushels against 10,378,000 bushels in 1928. Total rye production in 1928 was 14,618,000 bushels. The 1929 barley acreage is now placed at 5,903,000 acres against 4,881,000 acres in 1928. The condition as of July 31 was 69 per cent of average against 92 per cent as of June 30 and 101 per cent as of July 31, 1928. The oats acreage is estimated at 12,677,000 acres, against 13,137,000 acres in 1928. The condition as of July 31 was 73 per cent of average against 92 per cent as of June 30 and 101 per cent as of July 31, 1928. The acreage devoted to flaxseed shows an increase, being estimated at 384,000 acres against 378,000 acres in 1928. In 1924 the flaxseed acreage was estimated at 1,277,000 acres but since that time has been steadily decreasing. The present year is the only year since 1924 when acreage has shown an increase over the previous year. The condition of flaxseed as of July 31 was 65 per cent of average against 98 per cent as of July 31, 1928.

GRAIN PRODUCTION IN ENGLAND AND WALES

The first official estimate of wheat production in England and Wales as of August 1 is 41,813,000 bushels, according to a cable to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Agricultural Commissioner E. A. Foley at London. This is a decrease of 11.5 per cent from the 1928 crop, and the lowest wheat production in recent years. The area sown this year was also unusually low, amounting to only 1,330,000 acres. The first estimate of the 1929 barley production was 41,253,000 bushels, a decrease of 13.2 per cent from that of last year, but about 1,000,000 bushels above the 1927 crop. The oats production is estimated at 96,950,000 bushels, a decrease of more than 4 per cent from the 1928 harvest, but nearly 3,000,000 bushels larger than that of 1927.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS

BREAD GRAINS

Wheat production in 1929

The 1929 wheat production in 15 countries as reported to date is estimated at 1,917,544,000 bushels against 2,064,424,000 bushels in those countries in 1928 when they produced 53 per cent of the estimated world total outside of the Russian and Chinese crops. See table, page

The United States August 1 report of all classes of wheat indicates a probable production of 773,885,000 bushels, which is a reduction of 59,784,000 bushels from the report as of July 1. The August figure is 14.2 per cent below the production of 902,191,000 bushels in 1928, and 4.5 per cent below the five-year average production. The production of winter wheat indicated by the preliminary estimates of yield on August 1 is 568,233,000 bushels, a reduction of 14,259,000 bushels from the July forecast. Further decreases during the month of July occurred in Kansas, Nebraska, Montana, and Colorado. Decreases also occurred in the soft winter wheat territory from New York to Missouri. Threshing returns in Texas indicate better yields than estimated on July 1 and the preliminary estimate in that State is 2,340,000 higher than on July 1. Favorable rains in the western States of New Mexico, Arizona, and Utah increased the outturn in that area. The crop also made some recovery in the Pacific Coast States.

The production of spring wheat other than durum indicated by the August 1 condition is 156,389,000 bushels, which is a decline of 19 per cent from the July 1 prospect. Production in 1928 was 231,288,000 bushels and the five-year average is 200,423,000 bushels. Condition on August 1 is reported at 56.2 per cent of normal, compared with 74.4 per cent reported on July 1 and an average August 1 condition of 72.4 per cent. Continued drought with high temperatures the latter part of July in parts of Minnesota, the Dakotas and Montana are the primary cause of the low conditions. Conditions in the Pacific Northwest have also been somewhat dry and in Eastern Washington unusually dry. The damage from rust up to August 1 in the principal spring wheat States was not extensive. Exceedingly hot and dry weather in North Dakota and Montana during July reduced the prospective production of Durum wheat from the 58,278,000 bushels expected a month ago, to the 49,263,000 bushels indicated by the August 1 condition.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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Production in 7 European countries has been reported at 708,484,000 bushels against 759,552,000 bushels in 1928. A preliminary official estimate of grain yields in Germany placed the yield of winter wheat at 29.1 bushels per acre as compared with 33.2 bushels for both the winter and the total wheat yields in 1928. The preliminary estimate of winter wheat production is 110,000,000 bushels as compared with 127,194,000 bushels of winter wheat in 1928 and a total crop of 141,593,000 bushels. A study made in this office of wheat yields in Germany based on the official reports of crop conditions as of June 1 had indicated a yield of 27.5 bushels per acre. The first estimate of the 1929 wheat acreage in England and Wales is 1,330,000 acres which compares with 1,396,000 acres in 1928 and 1,636,000 acres in 1927.

Foreign crop conditions

Europe

The weather in Europe for the week ended August 8 was unsettled over the greater part of the country during the first half of the week, but was clear during the latter half according to a cable from Acting Agricultural Commissioner O. L. Dawson at Berlin. The weather in the Mediterranean and Balkan countries was warm and dry during the entire week. The storms in Northern France were unfavorable to the harvesting of wheat which is just commencing. The rains in Yugoslavia and Rumania have improved conditions but the moisture supply is still insufficient over large areas. Threshing returns in Austria, especially lower Austria, indicate a crop below that of 1928. The weather in Southern Russia was also warm and dry. There was some rain in the central and northern regions during the first part of the week, but an improvement was recorded later in the week.

Russian grain crop reports indicate that the prospects this season are somewhat better than last year, according to a cable from Mr. Dawson. Estimates for the important southern producing regions of Ukraine, North Caucasus and Crimea are from 8 to 9 per cent above last year. July rainfall, while regarded as favorable for spring crops in Ukraine, resulted, however, in a moisture content in the winter grain, which is probably above normal. During the week ended August 8, however, the weather was dry and warm in the southern part of European Russia. There was some rain in the central and northern sections during the first part of the week, but an improvement was recorded later in the week.

Many reports indicate difficulties in the harvesting, threshing and procuring operations as a result of a shortage of agricultural machinery and transportation and storing facilities. A large quantity of grain is reported as stored unprotected in the fields. The Soviet authorities are pushing the preparations for the autumn sowing campaign and plan an increase of acreage, especially in the socialistic agricultural sector (state and cooperative farms), but it is feared that the execution of the plan is

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

endangered by the shortage of draft-cattle and agricultural machinery.

Argentina

The weather in Argentina during the week ended August 5 was cool and dry according to reports received by the United States Weather Bureau. In the northern wheat districts the temperature averaged 46° or 5° below normal, and in the southern districts 43° or 4° below normal. No precipitation was reported. In Australia useful rains fell in the northern wheat areas of New South Wales and generally in the agricultural sections of South Australia and fairly general in Victoria. Rains were light in the northwestern regions.

Movement to market

United States

The exports of wheat including flour from the United States from July 1 to August 3, 1929 were 13,466,000 bushels against 8,394,000 bushels during the same period last year. Exports during the week ended August 3 were 2,472,000 bushels against 4,921,000 bushels during the week ended July 27 and 2,395,000 bushels during the week ended August 4, 1928.

Canada

Stocks of wheat in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on August 2 stood at 63,368,000 bushels against 66,879,000 bushels the previous week and 34,222,000 bushels a year ago. Receipts at Fort William-Port Arthur during the week ended August 2 were 2,985,000 bushels and shipments were 3,991,000 bushels. Total receipts from August 1, 1929 were 320,388,000 bushels against 261,314,000 bushels during the year 1927-28. Total shipments from August 1, 1928 were 297,872,000 bushels against 259,248,000 bushels during the 1927-28 season.

Foreign market conditions

Europe

A weakening tone was noted on the German grain markets and only a small turnover was reported, according to Mr. Dawson at Berlin. The spot price of domestic wheat at Hamburg declined 4 cents per bushel during the week to $1.78 on August 7. The spot price of rye at Berlin declined 3 cents per bushel to $1.18 on August 7. The export markets of southeastern Europe were active during the week but a quieting tendency was noted.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

Shanghai

Arrivals of native wheat at Shanghai are very seasonal with heavy arrivals at this time of the year and the present excessive receipts have depressed prices in spite of what is considered to be a rather short crop, according to Agricultural Commissioner Paul O. Nyhus at Shanghai. Mills are now well stocked, but prospective supplies for the fall months are considered small and millers estimate that native supplies are not sufficient to enable them to operate beyond December and that operations after that time will depend on their ability to buy foreign wheat. With the temporary large supplies, local wheat is selling at $1.10 per bushel for August delivery and $1.17 per bushel for October delivery while western red No. 2 for October shipment is selling at $1.36 per bushel. The present spread between local and American wheat is too wide to induce millers to buy American wheat. However, in view of the shortage of native wheat, millers are watching the American markets for favorable price developments, but are not confident of being able to secure ample supplies of foreign wheat in view of high world prices and the present unfavorable silver exchange ratio.

The local flour market is dull due to heavy stocks at Tientsin and flood conditions and interrupted transportation near Tientsin. The local warehouses are being filled with flour and prices on the local exchange are only $1.32 per bag for August delivery and $1.33 per bag for November delivery. These prices are materially less than c.i.f. quotations of American and Canadian flour and local millers therefore believe that they will fill the North China demand when the North China market recovers from its present temporary dullness.

Japan

The quotations for United States wheat, western white, No. 2 at Japanese mills advanced 21 cents per bushel from July 1 to $1.81 on August 1, which was the highest point during the year according to a cable from Consul Sturgeon at Tokyo. The wholesale price of Japanese flour also advanced being quoted at $1.79 per bag on August 1 against $1.55 on July 1.

Total imports of wheat into Japan from all countries during the year ended June 30, 1929 were 28,379,000 bushels against 21,137,000 bushels during the year ended June 30, 1928. Canada furnished approximately 60 per cent of the total imports, the total from that country according to preliminary data being 16,970,000 bushels. Imports from the United States were 3,772,000 bushels and from Australia 5,203,000 bushels. During the year 1927-28 imports from Canada were 9,102,000 bushels, from United States 5,945,000 bushels, and from Australia 3,294,000 bushels.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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United States wheat prices

The wheat market developed considerable weakness during the week ended August 8 due to heavy receipts of winter wheat, near record increases in the visible supply and weakness at Winnipeg. Weather and crop conditions in the domestic spring wheat belt and Canada improved also through lower temperatures and reports of rainfall. Future closing prices of wheat on the domestic markets declined 15 cents during the first four trading days of the week but regained three cents of the decline the last two days. The closing price of September futures at Chicago on August 8 was approximately 135 cents per bushel as compared with 147 cents August 1; and 113 cents a year ago. Similar declines were made on other domestic markets. The outstanding decline in wheat prices of the week was at Winnipeg where October futures declined from 171 cents on August 1 to 154 cents on August 8. The latter price, however, is 30 cents above that of a year ago. October futures at Liverpool closed at 144 cents on August 8 or 11 cents lower than on August 1 but 10 cents above the price of a year ago. September futures at Buenos Aires declined nine cents during the week. See table, page 241

On the whole, cash prices as indicated by weighted average quotations advanced slightly during the week ended August 2. The weighted average cash price of all classes and grades at six markets advanced two cents to 135 cents as compared with 118 cents last year. Of the various classes, hard red spring made the least gain, No. 1 dark northern spring at Minneapolis advancing one cent to 156 cents per bushel as compared with 156 cents last year. No. 2 hard winter at Kansas City advanced two cents to 131 cents and 17 cents higher than last year's corresponding price. No. 2 amber durum at Minneapolis remained unchanged at 144 cents per bushel, while the price of No. 2 red winter at St. Louis declined one cent to 140 cents, although all grades of soft winter at six markets advanced a few cents. Western white wheat at Seattle as indicated by the average of cash quotations advanced two cents to 134 cents as compared with 125 cents last year. Cash prices will average lower for the week ended August 9. See table, page 241.

Rye production in 1929

The 1929 rye production in 6 countries as reported to date is 432,374,000 bushels against 442,083,000 bushels in the same countries in 1928, or a decline of 2.1 per cent. The United States rye crop is now estimated at 41,028,000 bushels which is slightly below any other crop harvested since 1912. In North Dakota, where nearly one-third of the rye crop is grown, the crop this year was particularly poor on account of drought. The quality of the rye crop is also lower than usual this year in almost the whole area from Minnesota west and only fair in other important states.

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WHEAT: Closing prices of July and September Futures

Date	Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis		Winnipeg		Liverpool		Buenos Aires a/	
	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
						July futures						
July 3	136	120	128	113	136	122	138	140	151	129	b/133	111
11	131	122	125	116	132	125	132	144	144	130	b/129	b/114
						September futures						
18	128	146	120	140	126	148	c/127	c/164	c/146	c/156	130	130
25	124	146	116	140	121	149	c/121	c/168	c/138	c/152	125	127
Aug. 1	120	147	112	141	117	149	c/121	c/171	c/138	c/155	123	128
8	113	135	105	130	110	136	c/114	c/154	c/134	c/144	113	119
15	113		106		111		c/113		c/130		116	
22	112		105		110		c/114		c/130		112	
29	110		103		109		c/111		c/131		c/ 114	
Sept. 5	110		103		108		c/111		c/130		c/ 114	

a/ Prices are of day previous to date of other market prices.
b/ August future.
c/ October future.

WHEAT: Weighted average cash prices at stated markets

Date	All classes and grades six markets		No. 2 hard winter Kansas City		No. 1 Dk.n.spring Minneapolis		No. 2 Amber durum Minneapolis		No. 2 Red winter St. Louis		Western white Seattle a/	
	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
July 5	137	115	136	113	153	137	132	116	172	123	140	119
12	132	119	128	117	149	141	124	123	155	124	135	122
19	129	134	126	130	146	159	119	146	151	143	129	134
26	122	133	118	129	138	155	117	144	147	141	124	132
Aug. 2	118	135	114	131	141	156	115	144	144	140	125	134
9	108		105		127		103		134		118	
16	108		105		125		108		137		113	
23	108		104		123		109		137		112	
30	110		106		122		109		144		113	

a/ Weekly average of daily cash quotations basis No. 1 sacked 30 days delivery.

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The 1929 rye production in 5 European countries has been reported at 391,846,000 bushels against 400,407,000 bushels in 1928 or a decrease of 2.1 per cent. The first estimate of the yield of winter rye in Germany is 27.4 bushels per acre. In 1928 the yield of winter rye was 29.4 bushels and the yield of the combined winter and spring crops was 29.3 bushels. The winter rye production is estimated at 315,000,000 bushels but [illegible] opinion prevails that this estimate is too high, according to [illegible] at Berlin. The 1928 winter crop was estimated at 330,719,000 bushels and the total crop at 335,499,000 bushels.

FEED GRAINS

Barley

The 1929 barley production as reported by 12 countries totals 903,797,000 bushels, a decrease of 3.4 per cent from that raised by the same countries last year. See barley production table, page . The August 1 estimate of the barley crop in the United States fell off nearly 17,000,000 bushels from the July estimate to 304,381,000 bushels, which is 14.7 per cent below the record crop last year. Its condition during the month also deteriorated from 76.7 per cent of normal to 70.1 per cent, compared with 86.5 per cent on the same date last year.

The amount of barley remaining on farms in the United States on August 1, 1929 is estimated at 4.8 per cent of the crop of 1928, or about 17,039,000 bushels, as compared with 7,751,000 bushels on August 1, 1928 and 6,454,000 bushels, the average of stocks of barley on August 1 for the five years, 1923-1927. In Canada, barley cutting in Manitoba had commenced in several districts by August 6, according to the Agricultural Department of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and it was expected that the grain would be generally harvested the following week. Some barley was also ready for cutting in Saskatchewan. In Alberta it is generally a disappointing crop.

The total barley crop in Germany is estimated at 133,195,000 bushels, a decrease of 13.4 per cent from that of 1928, but with that exception the largest crop within present boundaries. The winter barley is estimated at 13,779,000 bushels, which is the smallest production since 1924. Spring barley, however, which constitutes about 86 per cent of the total crop, is estimated at 119,416,000 bushels, only 10 per cent below that of 1928. The official estimate as of July 1 placed the yield of winter barley at 36.1 bushels per acre, and spring barley at 35.9 bushels per acre.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

The condition of winter barley in Germany on August 1 was only 81 per cent of average, compared with 82 per cent a month earlier and 100 per cent a year ago, but the condition of spring barley, the most important part of the crop, was 103 per cent on all three of these dates. The winter barley crop in Yugoslavia was being harvested early in July, with only medium quality and quantity being reported. In Rumania the barley is said to be doing well. Advices from Consul General E. E. Palmer state that local interests place the current season's exportable surplus of barley at 83,000,000 bushels. In Denmark the condition of the barley crop improved somewhat between July 1 and July 15. The crop in Persia appeared excellent at the end of June, and small quantities were expected to be available for export.

The barley acreage as reported in 25 countries totals 48,469,000 acres, an increase of 2.6 per cent over that of the same countries in 1928. The first estimates of the acreage sown in Hungary, Greece, and the Irish Free State have raised the total for the 16 European countries reported to 16,856,000 acres, or 1.8 per cent above the area for last year. See barley acreage table, page 287.

The first estimate of the barley acreage in England and Wales, received too late to be included in the above table, is 1,122,000 acres, a decrease of more than 5 per cent from the area sown last year. Present conditions are reported as indicating a crop of good quality. In Syria there is a decrease of nearly 17 per cent against last year in the area sown to barley, following the very bad crop of 1928, according to Consul J. H. Keeley, Jr. The condition of the crop so far this season, however, has been excellent, with expectations that total production will be considerably above that of last year.

Exports of barley from the United States, Argentina, and the Danubian countries as far as reported since July 1 totaled 4,226,000 bushels, an increase of 17.4 per cent over the 2,435,000 bushels exported during the same periods last year. The shipment of 718,000 bushels of barley from the United States during the week ended August 3 was one of the largest weekly shipments during the past eight months. See barley export table, page 290. United States barley prices decreased slightly during that week. No. 2 barley at Minneapolis dropped one cent to 69 cents per bushel, which was 5 cents below the price for the corresponding week last year. See table showing barley prices, page 291. There were reported to be rather large quantities of Danish barley left over on July 24, so there continue to be considerable supplies on the market, the owners being anxious to sell before the new grain appears.

Stocks of barley in store in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on August 2 stood at 5,368,000 bushels compared with only 1,687,000

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

bushels on the same date last year, and 1,695,000 bushels in 1927. Receipts of barley at Fort William, Port Arthur, Vancouver and Victoria from August 1, 1928 - August 2, 1929 amounted to 45,586,000 bushels, while shipments during the same period totaled 42,357,000 bushels.

Oats

The 7 countries which have reported production in 1929 show a total of 1,838,048,000 bushels, a decrease of 11.8 per cent from that of the same countries in 1928. See oats production table, page 288.

The August 1 estimate of the oats crop in the United States fell more than 44,000,000 bushels below the July estimate to 1,202,895,000 bushels, which was 17 per cent below the harvest of last year. The quality of the crop also deteriorated during the month from 79 per cent to 75.6 per cent of normal compared with 84.8 per cent on August 1 last year. The oats crop in Manitoba, Canada, was backward and indicated a light yield and short straw, according to a report of the Agricultural Department of the Canadian Pacific Railway dated August 6. The oats crop is not turning out well in Alberta, but much of it would produce feed if favored with early rainfall.

The first estimate of the 1929 oats production in Germany is 465,033,000 bushels, which is one of the largest crops on record, although 3.5 per cent below that of last year. The yield this year is officially placed at 53.5 bushels per acre. The condition of oats in Germany on August 1 was reported at 106 per cent of the average of the past ten years, compared with a percentage of 97 on August 1 last year. In Denmark there was some improvement in oats conditions during the first half of July, but the advance was not general. In Yugoslavia a medium yield of oats is anticipated. The Rumanian crop has been doing well, and Consul General Palmer reports an expected exportable surplus of 69,000,000 bushels.

The 1929 oats acreage, as reported by 19 countries, totals 74,431,000 acres, a decrease of 2.2 per cent below that sown in the same countries last year. The preliminary estimates of acreage in Hungary, the Irish Free State, and Greece have increased the total area for the 13 European countries reported to 20,275,000 acres, or 0.8 per cent below that of last year. See oats acreage table, page 287. The first estimate of the oats acreage in England and Wales, received too late to be included in the above table, is 1,852,000 acres, an increase of 5 per cent over the area sown last year.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

Total exports of oats from the United States, Argentina, and the Danubian countries as far as reported since July 1 amounted to 1,023,000 bushels, more than twice as much as the 433,000 bushels exported during the same periods last year. United States oats exports continued small during the week ended August 3. See table showing oats exports, page 290. Prices during that week showed little change. No. 3 white oats at Chicago averaged 48 cents, the same as for the two preceding weeks, and 6 cents higher than the price for the corresponding week last year, when there was a sharp decline of 10 cents from the previous week. See table showing oats prices, page 291. Prices of oats in Germany were reported to have declined somewhat, on account of rather large supplies remaining on hand.

Stocks of oats remaining on farms in the United States on August 1, 1929 are estimated at 6 per cent of the crop of 1928, or about 87,412,000 bushels, as compared with 42,315,000 bushels on August 1, 1928, and 79,202,000 bushels, the average of stocks of oats on August 1 for the five years 1923-1927.

Stocks of oats in store in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on August 2 amounted to 11,818,000 bushels against only 3,825,000 bushels on the same date in 1928 and 2,606,000 bushels in 1927. Receipts of oats at Fort William, Port Arthur, Vancouver and Prince Rupert, from August 1, 1928 - August 2, 1929 totaled 32,609,000 bushels, while shipments during the same period amounted to 25,220,000 bushels.

Corn

The United States and Bulgaria, which are the only countries reporting corn production in 1929, show a total of 2,770,394,000 bushels, or a decrease of nearly 3 per cent from the production of last year. The decrease occurs in the United States crop. See corn production table, page 288.

The United States corn crop forecast on the basis of the August 1 condition is for a production of 2,740,514,000 bushels. This is about 3.5 per cent below last year's final production estimate of 2,835,678,000 bushels, but is 3 per cent above the early season forecast of a month ago. The condition of corn on August 1 was reported as 78.8 per cent of normal or about one point higher than on July 1, but about 4.5 points below the 83.3 per cent reported a year ago. The average condition for the 10 years 1918-1927 was 80 per cent. Ordinarily a decrease of about 3 points in condition takes place during July.

The Rumanian corn crop is unofficially estimated at some 200,000,000 bushels, a figure nearly twice that of 1928. Corn in Yugoslavia was reported as showing excellent development early in July. The fourth

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preliminary estimate of the corn crop in the Union of South Africa, issued in May is 66,582,000 bushels, a decrease of nearly 1,400,000 bushels from the April estimate, and 2.3 per cent below the 1927-28 harvest. From 26,000,000 to 27,000,000 bushels is mentioned as a probable exportable surplus. The condition of autumn corn in Egypt as of August 1 was estimated at 100 per cent of the average of the past 10 years.

The 9 countries which have reported corn area in 1929 show a total of 119,302,000 acres, or 1.4 per cent below the area sown in 1928. The first estimate of the area sown in Hungary is 2,713,000 acres, or 2.6 per cent above that of last year, raising the total for the 7 countries reported to 3.3 per cent above that of 1928. See corn acreage table, page 286.

Net exports of corn from the United States, the Danubian countries, Argentina and the Union of South Africa, as far as reported since November 1, total 194,362,000 bushels, a decrease of 15.7 per cent from the 230,460,000 bushels exported during the same periods of the preceding year. The export of corn from the United States during the week ended August 3 was the second largest weekly shipment since the beginning of June. The Argentine export of 4,528,000 bushels during that week was above the exports of each of the three preceding weeks, but below the average of the shipments from the middle of April 'till early in July. See table showing corn exports, page 290.

There was not much change in United States corn prices during the week ended August 2. No. 3 yellow corn at Chicago remained at $1.04, or 4 cents below the price for the corresponding week last year, while September futures advanced 2 cents to $1.06, which was 8 cents above last year. Argentine quotations at Buenos Aires for both August and September delivery remained stationary at 92 and 93 cents, respectively, or 4 and 7 cents above the corresponding future prices last year. The spread between the United States and the Argentine September futures, therefore, was 13 cents, while for the corresponding week last year it was about 20 cents. The corn market in Denmark was reported as somewhat duller on July 24, due to the fact that corn had again become dearer than the other grain varieties, with a consequent decline in sales.

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SUGAR BEETS

According to F. O. Licht's latest report, the acreage planted to sugar beets in Russia in 1929 is officially estimated at 1,937,000 acres. This figure shows a slight decline from last year when 1,963,000 acres were harvested, according to the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. Including the estimate for Russia and an official estimate of 229,000 acres for the sugar beet acreage in England, the total area planted to sugar beets in Europe during the current year in estimated at 6,451,000 acres against 6,556,000 acres reported for 1928. Additional details on sugar beet areas in Europe appeared in "Foreign Crops and Markets" for July 15, 1929, page 120.

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TOBACCO

The tobacco crop for the 1928-29 season grown by European planters in the Union of South Africa has been officially estimated at 15,500,000 pounds, or 1,000,000 pounds less than the first estimate, and a 33 per cent decrease from the estimated production of last year. Of the current crop, it is expected that 1,200,000 pounds will be of the Turkish types, which is an increase of 5 per cent over last season. See also Foreign Service release F.S./T-59, July 16, 1929.

Good prospects for American flue-cured tobacco on the Chinese market

Prospects for Chinese takings from the American 1929 flue-cured crop are good, according to a cable from American Agricultural Commissioner Paul O. Nyhus at Shanghai. The resumption of the very efficient and organized sales work of the largest foreign cigarette companies in China, coupled with a high volume of current consumption and factory operations and absorptions of heavy stocks of leaf, are favorable factors in the Chinese tobacco situation. Those points probably outweigh the weak position of the small Chinese cigarette companies and independent leaf dealers.

American exports of flue-cured tobacco to China, constituting the great bulk of Chinese takings, amounted to 24,866,000 pounds during January - June 1929 compared with 54,403,000 pounds and 31,479,000 pounds respectively for the similar periods of 1928 and 1927. The small exports during the first six months of the current year were due to exceptionally heavy shipments to China in 1928, particularly during the latter part of the year, when stocks were being accumulated in anticipation of increased import duties. Exports of cigarettes were 3,205,860,000, 4,030,121,000 and 2,929,771,000 pieces for the first six months of 1929, 1928 and 1927 respectively. See Foreign Service release F.S./T-60, August 8, 1929.

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F R U I T, V E G E T A B L E S A N D N U T S

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THE CANADIAN CITRUS FRUIT MARKET: Canada provides the principal foreign market for American oranges and lemons and is second only to the United Kingdom as an export outlet for American grape fruit. Annual imports of citrus fruit into Canada from all sources during the four years 1925-26 to 1928-29 (fiscal year April 1 to March 31) averaged 2,200,000 boxes of oranges, 374,000 boxes of lemons and 274,000 boxes of grapefruit. The proportion supplied by the United States during that period works out as follows: Grapefruit 96 per cent, oranges 94 per cent and lemons 71 per cent. Canada also imports small quantities of grapefruit from Jamaica and Cuba and small quantities of oranges from Japan, Mexico and Spain. Considerable quantities of lemons, however, are imported from Sicily. See Foreign Service release F.S./CF-65, August 5, 1929.

PRUNE CROP PROSPECTS, FRANCE AND YUGOSLAVIA, 1929: While it is still too early to make any predictions as to the 1929 Prune d'Ente crop in France because of the uncertainty of the weather conditions between now and harvest, it is the concensus of opinion that the 1929 crop will be more abundant than that of 1928, according to Consul Lucien Memminger at Bordeaux. The 1928 crop was estimated at 922 short tons, one of the smallest ever obtained in the Prune d'Ente area. Some estimates place the 1929 crop at from 3,300 to 4,400 short tons. In Yugoslavia, estimates of the exportable surplus of dried prunes for the current season still range from 19,800 to 22,000 short tons, a large proportion of which is expected to be large sizes, according to cabled advices from Agricultural Commissioner Dawson at Berlin. The Yugoslavian market is very firm at the present time and offerings are small. See Foreign Service release F.S./P-82, August 5, 1929.

SPANISH GRANO ONION SHIPMENTS TO THE UNITED STATES: Shipments of Spanish grano onions to the United States from July 30 to August 8 amounted to 7,310 half cases and 28,116 crates, according to a cable from Consul Clement S. Edwards at Valencia. This brings the total shipments of granos thus far for the current season up to 137 cases, 18,233 half cases and 59,793 crates or approximately 68,000 bushels. Quotations c.i.f. New York continue at $0.80 per crate. See Foreign Service release F.S./O-129, August 9, 1929.

BORDEAUX WALNUT CROP PROSPECTS FOR 1929: Prospects as a whole for the 1929 crop of walnuts in the Bordeaux region of France indicate a fairly good yield but not above the average, according to Consul Lucien Memminger at Bordeaux. Opinions as to the anticipated yields by varieties vary to such an extent, however, that no estimate can be made at this time as to the probable size of the crop. See Foreign Service release F.S./W-42, August 10., 1929.

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D A I R Y P R O D U C T S

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EUROPEAN BUTTER PRICES STEADY: The Copenhagen official butter quotation as of August 8 was unchanged from the preceding week at the equivalent of 34.8 cents per pound, but still several cents lower than a year ago, when it stood at about 37.3 cents. At New York, 92 score on the date indicated was likewise steady at 43.5 cents as compared with 46.5 cents a year ago. Supplies from the Southern Hemisphere in the British markets are now light and shipments afloat as of August 3 amounted to 5,880,000 pounds from New Zealand and 2,072,000 pounds from Australia. See page 293 for detailed comparative price statement based on weekly cables from American Agricultural commissioners in Europe.

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L I V E S T O C K, M E A T A N D W O O L

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LIVESTOCK NUMBERS REDUCED IN ENGLAND AND WALES: Livestock production in England and Wales is being reduced according to a cable to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Agricultural Commissioner Foley, London. The number of hogs June 1, 1929 is estimated to be 20 per cent less than a year ago and the number of brood sows 19 per cent less. The number of cattle was reduced one per cent and the number of sheep 2 per cent.

The marked reduction in hogs was expected as a feature of the hog cycle in the United Kingdom. Large production and low prices a year ago were certain to be followed by a reduction in stocks. The declines in numbers of cattle and sheep are also in line with cycles of production. Both cattle and sheep production in England and Wales reached their post-war peaks in 1927. The very severe winter of 1928-29 is probably responsible in some degree for the reduction in numbers of all kinds of livestock.

A previous report indicated a reduction in the number of hogs in the Irish Free State. The number of hogs in England, Wales and the Irish Free State together is 21 per cent less than a year ago, and the number of brood sows 19 per cent less. This indicated decrease in domestic supplies of meat is contributing to a strong British market for American cured pork. See table, page 291.

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THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF

Supplies of beef and veal in the United States are smaller now than a year ago, and prices continue high. The number of cattle on farms as of January 1, 1929 was about the same as a year earlier. Imports of beef and veal so far for 1929 have been larger than in 1928, with New Zealand as the leading source and Canada, next, according to information available in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Total production in those countries, however, is running behind that of last year, with the United States securing a larger share of the available supplies. Imports of canned meat, largely beef, from Argentina have been increasing. Receipts of beef from that country since the war, however, have never been as large as in the pre-war period. Total beef and veal imports represent about one per cent of the estimated total domestic production. In live cattle, United States imports for 1929 to date are ahead of the 1928 figures, with Mexico providing the bulk of the movement. Last year that country was second to Canada, but was the leading source before the war. Total cattle imports also amounted to about one per cent of domestic figures. Beef production in South America for the current year is under that of 1928. In Great Britain beef prices continue at high levels, but imports are no larger than a year ago, when they were below the 1927 figures. The less favorable British market has probably been a factor in diverting larger quantities of New Zealand and Australian beef to the United States. Continental European countries are importing less beef than in 1928. Cattle numbers and beef production on the continent are higher than last year, with most countries making good progress toward pre-war levels of production.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF

(The following material comprises the first part of the current compilation of world cattle and beef information. The second part will appear next week. The corresponding issue of "Foreign Crops and Markets" for last year appeared on August 6, 1928)

Imports of cattle and beef into the United States are increasing. In fresh, frozen, pickled and cured beef, the upward movement has been constant since 1924. In five of the seven years since 1922, imports have been larger than exports, the latter having fallen steadily throughout the post-war period. During most of the post-war period, Canada was the leading source of beef imports into the United States. Beginning in 1928, however, New Zealand assumed the leading position. In cattle, imports during most of the post-war years were below the pre-war average, but the upward movement begun in 1924 has placed cattle imports for the first six months of 1929 above the average annual figure for the period 1909-1913. Up to last year, imports from Canada were larger than those coming from Mexico. This year, however, Mexico has recovered the leading position held before the war.

While New Zealand and Canada have sent more beef and veal to the United States so far during 1929 than a year earlier, it appears that total production in those countries is running behind that of last year. Cattle production since the war in the countries indicated has scarcely held it's own, with the dairy industry claiming an increasing share of the stock. Somewhat larger quantities of beef from Australia have reached the American market this year, but in that country the downward movement in cattle has been more marked than in New Zealand. In South America, definite reductions in cattle numbers are apparent, with current beef production considerably below that of last year. In the pre-war period, Argentina sent about 33 per cent of the beef and veal imported into the United States. Considerable quantities were received also from Uruguay. In post-war year, however, imports from South America never recovered their earlier significance.

A less attractive market in the United Kingdom for overseas beef has probably been a factor contributing to the increased shipments to the American market on the part of Australia and New Zealand. Prices in the United Kingdom which is the leading market for the world's export beef, continue high but consumer demand appears to be no more active than that of a year ago when prices reached the present higher levels. Imports of all beef into the United Kingdom for the first half of 1929 were slightly under those of the corresponding period of 1928, with the figure for all of that year below imports for 1927. On the continent of Europe also, the leading importing countries are taking less beef this year than last. Increases in domestic production are a factor in that situation. In the case of Germany, imports of overseas beef are limited by statute.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

In the United States, as is true also in most of the important beef exporting countries, the per capita consumption of beef has been declining in recent years. Even in Argentina, the leading producer of export beef, the per capita consumption in 1928 was considerably under 1923 figures, and only slightly above the pre-war level. In the United States, the estimate for 1928 stands at 58.5 pounds against 69.1 in 1923 and 73.5 before the war. In the United Kingdom, the leading consumer of export beef, per capita consumption apparently has been falling since 1923 and in 1928 was only slightly larger than in the pre-war years. The use of beef on the Continent, however, has shown a tendency to regain, if not to exceed, the per capita figures prevailing before the war. In recent years, the per capita consumption of pork in most countries for which data are available has been rising fairly constantly. Mutton and lamb consumption remains fairly regular. Detailed figures covering per capita consumption of meat in various countries appeared on pages 95 to 97 of "Foreign Crops and Markets" for July 15, 1929.

Cattle numbers

The United States, Germany, France, Belgium and Rumania are the only countries to report cattle numbers so far for 1929. The United States figures indicate some check to the downward movement of the past 7 years, with cattle on farms as of January 1, 1929 0.1 per cent more than a year earlier. The 55,751,000 head so reported, however, was below both the pre-war and post-war averages. In Germany, cattle numbers are placed at 18,390,000 a point only slightly below the pre-war level and 10 per cent above the average for the years 1921-1926. France shows an 0.4 per cent increase over 1928. The current figures for Belgium also indicate some increase over 1928, but in Rumania cattle numbers have declined slightly.

Reports as of January 1928 or the summer of that year from 25 countries a/ largely in North America, Europe and Oceania, indicate a slight decline in cattle numbers against corresponding 1927 figures, and a drop of 5 per cent below the average for the post-war years 1921-1925. In 1909-1913, the countries indicated accounted for more than one-fourth of the estimated world total cattle numbers. The South American countries are not included in the above estimates owing to lack of data for several consecutive years. It appears, however, that there are about 3,000,000 fewer cattle at present in Argentina than there were 6 or 8 years ago. In Uruguay, numbers have probably increased somewhat since 1924, the natural annual increase being estimated at about 80,000 head. Definite increases are seen in the Union of South Africa during the last ten years and cattle stood at 10,590,000 head in 1927 against 9,342,000 for the five years 1921-1925. In Russia the 1928 estimate was 67,000,000, also an increase over earlier post-war years. See table, page 254.

With regard to the number of cattle per 1,000 persons in various countries, Uruguay leads with 5,140 then comes Argentina with 3,151; New Zealand

a/ United States, Canada, England, Scotland, Northern Ireland, Irish Free State; Norway, Denmark, Belgium, France, Germany, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Greece, Rumania, Latvia, Algeria, Tunis, Rhodesia, Ceylon, Chosen, Philippines, Java and Madura, Australia and New Zealand.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

with 2,374; Australia with 1,958; the Union of South Africa with 1,361; Brazil with 1,119 and Canada with 924. The United States has 469 compared with 449 in Russia, 353 in France; 296 in the Netherlands and 250 in the United Kingdom and Irish Free State. Among the countries having a large number of cattle per capita, the beef export industry is well developed in Argentina, Uruguay, Australia and Canada and is developing in New Zealand. Brazil and the Union of South Africa may be considered as potential beef exporting countries. See table, page 258.

Cattle slaughter and beef production

The indicated reduced production of beef during the first few months of 1929 in 7 a/ principal exporting countries, including those sending supplies to the United States, is about 7 per cent below that of the corresponding period of 1928. Total exports from New Zealand, the leading source of United States beef imports, dropped about 60 per cent. Slaughter in Canada for the first six months of 1929 ran 3 per cent under the corresponding 1928 period. In the United States, reports for the first six months of the current year show a 5 per cent decrease in slaughter of cattle and calves under federal inspection and a 2 per cent reduction in beef production, pointing to a heavier average dressed weight per animal.

Argentina, the leading beef exporting country, slaughtered 1,233,000 cattle and calves in freezing and chilling establishments during the first 5 months of 1929, a decrease of 4 per cent compared with last year, and 29 per cent below the record year 1924. For the first 3 months of this year the decrease below 1928 amounted to 15 per cent, but in April and May, killing ran above those of a year ago. May slaughterings, however, were below those of April, which were higher than the killings in any one month since April 1927 when they reached 302,000 head. The largest number killed in any month during the years 1924 to date was 372,000 in March 1925. Slaughtering since April 1928 has been running below 250,000 monthly and went as low as 206,000 in September 1928. Slaughtering in Uruguay for the first 4 months of 1929 is placed 20 per cent under that of the same months a year ago.

The indicated increased beef production on the continent of Europe is illustrated by figures for Germany which for the first 3 months of this year reported an inspected cattle slaughter 14 per cent larger than a year ago and beef production for the same period up 16 per cent. In Germany, the European country having the largest number of cattle outside of Russia, total beef and veal production for 1928 was 11 per cent higher than in 1927 and in France, the next largest producer, the increase over 1927 amounted to about the same per cent. In Great Britain, the largest European importer of beef, however, receipts of British and Irish beef at London Central Markets for the first 6 months of 1929 were 6 per cent under those of last year. From 1926 to 1928 there were small increases in production of beef. See tables, pages 259 and 261.

a/ United States, Argentina, Uruguay, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

CATTLE: Number in countries having 150,000 or over, average 1909-13 and 1921-25, annual 1926 - 1929

Country	Month of estimate	Average 1909-13 a/	Average 1921-25 a/	1926	1927	1928	1929
NORTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA AND WEST INDIES		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousand
Canada	June	8,551	9,588	8,571	9,172	8,793	--
United States	Jan.	56,570	65,421	59,122	56,832	55,681	55,751
Mexico	June	b/c/5,142	d/ 2,492	5,585	--	--	--
Gautemala	July	557	268	564	310	--	--
Honduras		411	e/ 466	--	--	--	--
Salvador		350	--	--	--	--	--
Nicaragua		c/f/ 252	1,200	--	--	--	--
Costa Rica		c/ 333	435	--	--	--	--
Cuba	Dec. g/	2,917	4,841	3,783	--	4,584	--
Dominican Republic	May		640	--	--	--	--
Porto Rico		c/ 316	279	--	--	--	--
All N. & C. Amer. count. reported all periods -							
Pre-war to 1928		63,301	75,009	67,693	66,004	64,474	
Estimated total h		74,900	86,600				
SOUTH AMERICA							
Colombia		4,000	7,463	6,500	--	--	--
Venezuela		2,004	2,689	--	--	--	--
Ecuador		--	i/ 1,500	1,280	--	--	--
Peru	Feb.		1,198	--	--	--	--
Bolivia		754	2,145	2,320	--	--	--
Chile		1,780	1,957	--	--	--	--
Brazil j/	Sept.	30,705	c/k/34,271	--	--	--	--
Uruguay		c/f/ 8,193	c/ 8,432	--	--	--	--
Paraguay	Dec. g/	4,422	i/ 4,600	--	--	--	--
Argentina	Dec. g/	c/1/25,867	c/ 37,065	--	--	--	i34,410
All S. Amer, Count. rept'd all periods-							
Pre-war to 1928							
Estimated total h		80,300	101,500				
EUROPE							
England	June	5,843	5,824	6,253	6,275	6,026	--
Scotland	June	1,203	1,171	1,198	1,210	1,209	--
Northern Ireland	June	786	748	667	697	738	--
Irish Free State	June	4,061	4,266	3,947	4,047	4,125	--
Norway m/	June	n/ 1,134	1,128	1,200	1,209	1,221	--
Sweden	June	3,069	2,418	--	--	--	--
Denmark	July	2,717	2,613	2,838	2,913	3,021	--

Continued-

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

CATTLE: Number in countries having 150,000 or over, average 1909-13 and 1921-25, annual 1926 - 1929, continued

Country	Month of estimate	Average 1909-13 a/	Average 1921-25 a/	1926	1927	1928	1929
EUROPE		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Holland	(May-June)	c/ 2,062	c/ 2,063	--	--	--	--
Belgium	Dec. g/	1,925	1,550	1,655	1,712	1,739	1,751
France	Dec. g/	15,338	13,582	14,373	14,482	14,941	15,005
Spain	Dec. g/	2,587	3,457	3,794	3,688	--	--
Portugal		c/o/ 703	754	--	--	--	--
Italy i/	(Mar.-April)	6,590	6,812	i/ 7,400	--	--	--
Switzerland	April	c/ 1,443	c/ 1,425	c/ 1,587	--	--	--
Germany	Dec. g/	18,474	16,786	17,202	17,221	18,011	18,390
Austria	Dec-Mar.	2,356	2,241	0	--	--	--
Czechoslovakia	Dec. g/	4,596	4,377	4,690	--	--	--
Hungary	April	2,150	1,866	1,847	1,805	1,812	--
Yugoslavia j/	Jan.	5,155	4,122	3,738	3,760	3,686	--
Greece j/	Dec. g/	665	742	890	964	947	--
Bulgaria j/	Dec. g/	2,048	1,928	--	--	--	--
Rumania j/	Dec. g/	5,648	5,570	5,219	4,992	4,744	4,625
Poland	Nov.	8,664	8,063	--	8,602	--	--
Lithuania		918	1,149	1,396	1,128	--	--
Latvia	June	912	867	955	967	961	--
Esthonia	July	528	508	599	634	--	--
Finland	Sept.	1,605	1,847	1,860	1,872	--	--
All Eur. count. rep't all periods - excl. Russia		66,011	60,865	61,982	62,254	63,181	
Pre-war to 1928 Estimated total h		103,300	98,000				
AFRICA							
Morrocco		p/ 675	1,711	1,933	1,865	--	--
Algeria	Sept.	1,112	853	946	849	887	--
Tunis	Dec. g/	195	459	370	468	501	--
French West Africa			2,165	2,329	2,402	--	--
French Sudan			1,086	1,030	--	--	--
Nigeria			2,805	3,162	2,997	--	--
French Cameroon			354	332	342	--	--
Egypt j/	Sept.	1,316	1,310	1,485	1,497	--	--
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan			864	1,500	1,501	--	--
Italian Somaliland	Feb.		c/k/ 1,246	--	--	--	--
Eritrea		517	553	--	748	--	--
Kenya Colony	Mar-June	754	3,038	3,413	3,476	3,482	--
Uganda		556	1,109	1,338	1,733	--	--
French Equatorial Africa			815	881	--	--	--
Belgian Congo		500	495	465	495	--	--
Ruanda - Urundi			700	650	700	--	--
Portuguese E. Africa			270	--	--	--	--

Continued -

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

CATTLE: Number in countries having 150,000 or over, average 1909-13 and 1921-25, annual 1926-1929, continued

Country	Month of estimate	Average 1909-13 a/	Average 1921-25 a/	1926	1927	1928	1929
AFRICA, CONT'D		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousand
British Southwest Africa		206	561	621	585	--	--
Bechuanaland		b/ 324	482	518	598	--	--
Union of S. Africa	Apr-May	c/ 5,797	9,342	10,514	10,590		--
Basutoland		c/ 437	604	645	659	--	--
Rhodesia -							
Northern	Dec.	g/ 255	289	382	363	416	--
Southern	Dec.	g/ 509	1,794	2,102	2,189	2,300	--
Swaziland		60	232	300	320	--	--
Tanganyika Territory		2,095	3,806	4,479	4,706	--	--
Madagascar	Feb.	4,890	7,708	--	--	--	--
All African count. rept'd all periods -							
Pre-war to 1928		2,825	6,433	7,213	7,345	7,586	
Estimated total h/		30,700	46,400				
ASIA							
Turkey, European and Asiatic g/		6,438	4,265	5,916	6,934	--	--
Persia			i/ 1,000	--	--	--	--
Syria and Lebanon			257	243	220	--	--
India j/ -							
British	Dec. to	128,451	146,759	150,832	151,288	--	--
Native States	April	13,258	33,982	33,276	--	--	--
Ceylon j/	Dec.	g/ 1,484	1,459	1,457	1,537	1,588	--
China, incl. Turkestan & Manchuria		21,997	--	--	--	--	--
Japan	Dec.	g/ 1,385	1,440	1,460	1,465	--	--
Chosen	Dec.	g/ 966	1,567	1,591	1,595	1,586	--
Formosa j/	Dec.	g/ 473	407	379	381	--	--
French-Indo China j/		r/ 4,616	3,474	--	--	--	--
Siam j/	March	4,501	6,701	8,230	8,495	--	--
Philippine Islands j/	Dec.	g/ 1,190	2,393	2,622	2,848	3,089	--
Dutch East Indies -							
Java and Madura j/	Dec.	g/ 5,091	5,287	5,721	5,680	5,781	--
Outer Possessions j/	Dec.	g/ 1,640	1,872	1,965	1,952	1,983	--
All Asiatic count. rept'd all periods - excl. Russia.							
Pre-war to 1928		10,371	12,578	13,356	13,610	14,027	
Estimated total h		195,100	235,000				

Continued -

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

CATTLE: Number in countries having 150,000 or over, average 1909-13 and 1921-25, annual 1926-1929, continued

Country	Month of estimate	Average 1909-13 a/	Average 1921-25 a/	1926	1927	1928	1929
OCEANIA	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Australia	Dec. g/	11,535	13,789	13,280	11,963	11,564	--
New Zealand.....	Jan.	c/ 2,020	3,393	3,452	3,258	3,274	--
All Oceania count. rept'd all periods -							
Pre-war to 1928		13,555	17,182	16,732	15,221	14,838	
Estimated total h		13,800	17,400				
Russia s/	Summer	r/60,280	57,278	63,025	65,952	66,792	--
Total count.rept'd all periods -							
Pre-war to 1928, excl. Russia		156,063	172,067	166,976	164,434	164,106	
Pre-war to 1928, incl. Russia		216,343	229,345	230,001	230,386	230,898	
Estimated world total h/.....		558,400	642,200				

Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Compiled from official sources and the International Institute of Agriculture unless otherwise stated.

a/ Average for 5-year period if available otherwise for any year or years within this period except as otherwise stated. In countries, having changed boundaries, the pre-war figures are estimates for one year only of numbers within present boundaries. For the pre-war average the years immediately preceding the war have been used. b/ Year 1902. c/ Census. d/ Incomplete. e/ Year 1918. f/ Year 1908. g/ Countries reporting as of December have been considered as of January 1 of the following year, i. e., figures for number of cattle in France as of December 31, 1925 have been put in the 1926 column. h/ This total includes interpolations for a few countries not reporting each year and rough estimates for some others. i/ Unofficial. j/ Buffaloes included. k/ Year 1920. l/ June 1914. m/ In rural communities only. n/ September. o/ Year 1906. p/ Year 1915. q/ In addition there were 832,163 buffaloes in pre-war times, 552,596 in 1926 and 794,595 in 1927. r/ Year 1916. s/ Years 1916, 1923-1925 from Soviet Union Review, April 1928, page 62, years 1926-28 from Statistical Review October 1928, page 6.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

CATTLE: Approximate number per 1,000 persons in certain countries

Country	Prewar				Postwar			
	Date	Human population	Cattle population	Number per person	Date	Human population	Cattle population	Number per person
		Thousands				Thousands		
Beef exporting countries -								
Argentina	1914	7,885	25,867,000	3,280	1929	10,922	34,410,000	3,151
Uruguay	1908			7,860	1924			5,140
Australia	1911	4,425	a11,744,714	2,654	1927	6,111	a11,963,278	1,958
Netherlands					1921			296
United States	1913	96,512	58,737,000	609	1928	118,628	55,681,000	469
New Zealand	1911	1,007	2,020,171	2,006	1928	1,379	3,273,769	2,374
Canada	1911	7,207	6,533,000	906	1928	9,519	8,793,272	924
Union of S.Africa	1911	5,973	5,796,949	971	1927	7,778	10,569,573	1,361
Brazil	1912-13		30,705,000	1,500	1920		34,271,324	1,119
Matto Yrosso	"		2,550,000	17,960	"		2,832,000	11,482
Goyaz	"		1,873,000	6,690	"		3,021,000	5,901
Rio Grande do Sul	"		7,249,000	5,180	"		8,489,000	3,889
Piauhy	"		1,163,000	2,910	"		1,045,000	1,715
Minas Geraes	"		6,861,000	1,730	"		7,333,000	1,245
Sao Paulo	"		1,322,000	390	"		2,442,000	532
Mexico					1926	14,335	5,584,892	390
United Kingdom and Irish F. State	1913	45,713	11,920,000	261	1926	48,344	12,083,270	250
Germany	1914	57,798	a18,474,377	320	1928	64,038	a18,010,669	281
France	1914	39,790	a14,787,710	372	1926	40,744	a14,372,980	353
Belgium	1910	7,424	a 1,880,000	253	1928	7,933	1,711,702	216
Italy	Jne 1911	34,671	6,590,302	190	1926	40,064	7,400,000	185
Spain	1910	19,951	2,369,000	119	1926	22,290	3,688,089	165
Russia	1916	144,000	60,280,000	419	1927	147,000	65,952,000	449

Compiled from - Cattle numbers from official sources and International Institute of Agriculture. Brazil Synopse do Censo Pecuario da Republica 1912-13, page 36, pages 38 and 39. Recenseamento de Brazil Voluma III Agricultura 1920, page LXXI. A industria da Criacao em Minas Geraes 1928, page 16. Uruguay - Anuairo de Estadistico Agricultura 1925-23, page 147. Netherlands - Jaarcyfers voor Nederland 1927, page 201. Population other countries see table on number per 1,000 acres. Review of the River Plate July 5, 1929.

a/ January.

b/ This table has been compiled in order to obtain an approximate estimate. In some of the European countries the population figures and livestock estimates are not for the same year or for exactly the same territory. However, the same year has been used whenever possible.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

CATTLE AND CALVES: Estimated slaughter in exporting and importing countries, average pre-war, years 1926 to 1929

(For earlier figures see Foreign Crops and Markets May 13, 1929, August 6, 1928, August 15, 1927, October 25, 1926, June 21, 1926 and May 18, 1925)

Country	Average pre-war a/	1926	1927	1928	From beginning of year to date	
					1928	1929
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
EXPORTING COUNTRIES -						
United States:						
Inspected	9,632	15,333	14,396	13,147	b/ 6,568	b/ 6,231
Total	18,907	24,513	23,030	21,119		
Argentina:						
In freezing est. only	1,154	3,067	3,234	2,830	c/ 1,279	c/ 1,233
In freezing, salting and preserved meat works	1,691	3,510	3,718	3,303		
Total (excl. farm)	3,272	6,798	6,777	6,211		
Uruguay:						
In freezing works	59	725	695	697	d/ 358	d/ 287
Total excl. farm	914	1,293	1,239 e/	1,264		
Australia	1,572	2,160 f/	f/		g/ 244	g/ 197
Netherlands:						
Inspected h/	492	667				
New Zealand i/	277	j/ 413 j/	470	k/	g/ 168	g/ 70
Canada:						
Inspected	452	1,114	1,148	1,115	b/ 525	b/ 511
Total	1,218	1,903	2,003	1,957		
Union of South Africa l/	--	572	607	--		
Poland:						
Inspected	--	2,679	2,879	3,102		
Brazil, total	1,680					
In packing plants:						
State of Sao Paulo	--	222	360	470		
" of Rio Grande do Sul m/	696	568	622	754		n/ 650
Denmark:						
In export houses	--	495	434	498		
Hungary:						
Inspected	--	641	607	--		
Estonia	--	299	288	--		
IMPORTING COUNTRIES -						
United Kingdom o/	2,361	p/ 3,406	p/ 3,487	p/ 3,515		
Germany:						
Inspected	6,929	7,501	7,286	7,957	q/ 1,827	q/ 2,083
Inspected and farm	7,057	7,566	7,334	8,005		
France, total r/	5,813	5,644	5,378	5,678		
Belgium:						
Inspected and farm	758	828	697	--		

Continued -

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

CATTLE AND CALVES: Estimated slaughter in exporting and imported countries, average pre-war, years 1926 to 1929, continued

(For earlier figures see Foreign Crops and Markets, May 13, 1929, August 6, 1928, August 15, 1927, October 25, 1926, June 21, 1926 and May 18, 1925)

Country	Average pre-war a/	1926	1927	1928	From beginning of year to date	
					1928	1929
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
IMPORTING COUNTRIES-CONT'D						
Norway s/	327	376	--	--		
Czechoslovakia	--	1,500	--	--		
Spain	--	738	--	--		
Switzerland	--	610	656	--		
Bulgaria t/	--	95	107	129		

a/ Average for 5 years immediately preceding war wherever available.
b/ First 6 months.
c/ First 5 months.
d/ First 4 months.
e/ Estimate for year based on 9 months slaughter, which reached 1,061,548 in 1928 compared with 1,038,794 in 1927.
f/ During calendar year 1928, 1,223,000 quarters were exported against 922,000 in 192
g/ Number of quarters exported first 5 months of year.
h/ In addition the following number were slaughtered on account of disease: 1909-13, 14,155; 1926, 41,314.
i/ Years ending March 31 following.
j/ Includes farm slaughter which for the years ending January 31 was as follows 1927, 6,070; 1928, 7,651.
k/ Exports of beef amounted to 380,357 quarters in 1928 compared with 219,072 in 1927, according to the Pastoral Review.
l/ Year ending June 30 - slaughter in Abattoirs.
m/ For jerked beef. In addition 4,800 were slaughtered for extract and preserved meat in 1926.
n/ Preliminary estimate for year furnished by Consul C. R. Nasmith, Porto Alegre, February 27, 1929.
o/ Years ending May 30 following.
p/ Estimates based on official method of estimating as published in the Agricultural Output for England and Wales 1925.
q/ First quarter.
r/ Estimates based on method used by Dr. Louis G. Michael in United States Department of Agriculture Technical Bulletin #37, Agricultural Survey of Europe - France, pages 126 and 127.
s/ Includes Danish and Swedish animals slaughtered in Norway.
t/ In 12 principal cities.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

BEEF AND VEAL: Estimated production in exporting and importing countries, average pre-war, years 1926 to 1929

(For earlier figures see Foreign Crops and Markets, May 13, 1929; August 6, 1928; August 15, 1927, October 25, 1926, June 21, 1926 and May 18, 1926)

Country	Average pre-war a/	1926	1927	1928	From beginning of year to date	
					1928	1929
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
EXPORTING COUNTRIES -						
United States:						
Inspected	4,084	5,753	5,276	4,725	b/ 2,327	b/ 2,271
Total	6,983	8,418	7,693	6,896		
Argentina:						
In freezing works		1,697	2,011	1,654	c/ 594	c/ 568
In freezing, salting and preserved meat works	1,196	1,925	2,182	1,932		
Total (excl. farm)	2,312	3,725	3,978	3,634		
Uruguay:						
In freezing works	32	288	274	275		
Total, (excl. farm)	469	513	489	499		
Australia		d/ 990				
Netherlands	--	--	--	--		
New Zealand e/	221	f/ 289	f/ 329	g/	h/ 30	h/ 11
Canada:						
Inspected	--	--	--	--		
Total	426	685	711	695		
Union of South Africa	--	--	--	--		
Poland:						
Inspected		i/ 776	756	i/ 814		
Brazil:						
State of Sao Paulo	809	j/ 133	j/ 216	j/ 282		
Denmark	--	--	--	--		
Hungary	--	--	--	--		
IMPORTING COUNTRIES -						
United Kingdom k/	1,714	l/ 1,577	l/ 1,593	l/ 1,617	m/ 50	m/ 47
Germany:						
Inspected	2,104	2,067	2,085	2,323	n/ 528	n/ 611
Total	2,139	2,080	2,095	2,332		
France o/	2,040	1,857	1,730	1,863		
Belgium	316	295	244			
Norway:						
Inspected p/	51	58				
Czechoslovakia	--	432	--	--		
Spain	--	244	--	--		
Switzerland	--	--	--	--		
Bulgaria q/	17	18	20	22		

Continued -

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D.

BEEF AND VEAL: Estimated production in exporting and importing countries, average pre-war, years 1926 to 1929, continued

Notes -

a/ Average for 5-years immediately preceding war if available.
b/ First 6 months.
c/ First 4 months.
d/ Average production for three years ending 1926-27.
e/ Years ending March 31 following.
f/ Including farm production which is estimated as follows for the years ending January 31, 1927, 5,649,000 pounds; 1928, 5,355,700 pounds.
g/ Exports for calendar year 1928 amounted to 86,295,000 pounds against 51,820,000 pounds in 1927. For year ending March 31, 1929 exports of frozen and salted beef reached 65,489,000 pounds against 64,686,496 for 1928.
h/ Exports first four months of year.
i/ Estimated by taking official average dressed weights used for 1927 i.e. 568 pounds for cattle and 81 pounds for calves.
j/ Multiplied by official average dressed weight for 1919 and 1920.
k/ For years ending May 31 following.
l/ Estimated by multiplying number slaughtered by official average dressed weight.
m/ Receipts of domestic beef and veal at London Central Markets first 6 months.
n/ First quarter.
o/ Pre-war 1909-13 - 1925, estimated by Dr. Louis G. Michael. Subsequent figures obtained by multiplying slaughter by average dressed weight.
p/ Includes meat from Swedish and Danish animals slaughtered in Norway.
q/ In 12 principal cities.

Principal exporting countries

New Zealand and Canada, particularly the latter, have contributed, somewhat to the declining tendency in cattle numbers in exporting countries, during the past few years. In Australia the decline in cattle is more significant to the European trade than to that of the United States. The drop of some 60 per cent in total beef exports from New Zealand so far in 1929, however, has not prevented an increase in exports to the United States.

Of the countries sending cattle or beef to our markets, only Mexico appears to be combining increased exports with some increase in cattle numbers, but as yet not to any significant or definite degree.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

In connection with the European imported beef trade, there has been a reduced output in Argentina and Uruguay during the first few months of 1929. The signs of increased herds in Brazil, while denoting potentially larger beef supplies, are not yet reflected in significantly larger exports to European markets. Of the large British overseas dominions, the Union of South Africa is the only one showing gains in cattle numbers in recent years important enough to be of significance in international trade. In 1928 the Union exported 25 per cent more beef than in 1927, but the 1928 figure was considerably below 1926.

Canada

Inspected Canadian slaughter of cattle and calves for the first 6 months of 1929 show a decrease below 1928 of 3 per cent. Exports for the same period, however, were 16 per cent larger than in 1928, practically all of the animals going to the United States. The movement through Canadian stock yards shows that so far in 1929 fewer cattle have been disposed of through stock yards than a year ago, although more of the animals so handled have gone to American markets. Butcher cattle so exported numbered 2,345 head for the first six months of this year against 1,176 last year. Store cattle (stockers and feeders) reached 21,184 this year against 18,442 in 1928, the two items together showing an increase over last year of 20 per cent. Stock yard shipments of calves to the United States increased 30 per cent over last year. Beef exports to this country were up 32 per cent against those of 1928 to reach 11,316,000 pounds.

Sales of cattle at stock yards in Canada from January 1 to July 11, 1929 totaled 326,000 head, a decrease of 2 per cent below 1928 figures. The number of calves sold for the same period of 1929 was 198,000 against 192,000 in 1928. The bulk of the sales at Toronto for the week of July 11 were effected at $9.25 to $9.90 for good stockers, and $10.00 to $10.50 for good feeders. At Winnipeg the bulk of the sales for the week indicated were made at $7.50 to $8.50 for good stockers and $8.00 to $8.50 for good feeders. For good veal calves, the bulk of the Toronto sales this year were made at $14 and $15 and at Montreal, $10.50 to $11.50. In Winnipeg the price this year on the date specified was about the same as a year ago, with most sales made at $10.00 to $14.00. In all of the markets, prices paid for most stock were higher than at the same time last year.

The number of cattle marketed at the 8 public stock yards in Canada for 1928 estimated at 875,000 was the smallest since 1924 and smaller than that of 1927 by over 83,000 head, according to the "Livestock Market and Meat Trade Review" for 1928. While the supply of calves, at approximately 361,000 head, was about 5,000 fewer than in 1927, the runs were considered quite liberal and the market the best experienced in years. The average weight of all grades of cattle in 1928 was 940 pounds as against 955 pounds in 1927.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

Of the 896,000 butcher and store cattle disposed of at Canadian stockyards in 1928 compared with 974,000 in 1927, 71 per cent were butcher cattle in 1928 against 73 per cent a year earlier. Of the 1928 figure, 29 per cent were store cattle against 27 per cent in 1927. About 95 per cent of the butcher cattle handled in 1928 went to Canadian packers and local butchers; 7,000 or 1 per cent went to the United States and none to Great Britain. In 1927, the distribution was 90 per cent to Canadian packers, and butchers; 10,000 or 2 per cent to the United States and 5 per cent to Great Britain. Of the 264,000 store cattle disposed of at Canadian stock yards in 1928, shipments to the United States were put at 85,000 with overseas shipments reduced to 21 head, compared with 119,000 to the United States in 1927 and 4,000 to the United Kingdom. In 1924 shipments to Great Britain reached 41,000. About 86 per cent of the calves handled in 1928 went to Canadian processors and 36,000 or 10 per cent were sent to the United States.

Inspected slaughter for the year 1928 was 3 per cent below 1927 but above any other year since 1913 and 147 per cent above the pre-war average. Official estimates of total slaughter and beef production, including farm, for 1928, however, were 2 per cent below 1927, which was the year of highest production on record, i.e. from 1919 to date. Total beef exports in 1928, estimated at 47,000,000 pounds, were below 1927, but above any of the years 1922-1926 inclusive. Of the 1928 figure, 45,000,000 pounds were sent to the United States.

CANADA: Cattle sold and billed through stock yards 1919-1928, January - June 1928 and 1929

Year	Sold at stock yards			Billed through		
	Cattle	Calves	Total Cattle and calves	Cattle	Calves	Total cattle and calves
1919	1,052,090	249,017	1,301,107	97,708	1,110	98,818
1920	848,506	248,343	1,096,849	121,181	3,133	124,314
1921	688,104	212,445	900,549	131,552	3,956	135,508
1922	862,203	260,865	1,123,068	285,585	7,385	292,970
1923	830,898	250,185	1,081,083	219,814	1,806	221,620
1924	872,932	283,204	1,156,136	299,530	3,822	303,352
1925	967,712	314,088	1,281,800	439,249	10,378	449,627
1926	980,154	341,455	1,321,609	365,702	6,086	371,788
1927	958,872	366,470	1,325,342	197,466	5,911	203,377
1928	875,428	361,222	1,236,650	194,428	8,990	203,418
January-June						
1928	310,203	171,691	481,894	28,889	2,361	31,250
1929	300,934	178,507	479,447	37,412	1,475	38,287

Livestock Market and Meat Trade Review, 1923, page 49 and 1928, page 30, June 1929, page 6.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

Without exception the various grades of cattle showed higher average prices on all stockyards in 1928 than in the preceding year, notwithstanding the fact that the average price was pulled down somewhat on account of the large numbers of common grades offered. For the greater part of the year average prices in the east were well over $10 per 100 pounds on handyweight steers, and in the west about $8.50. At Toronto, the principal eastern market, the weighted average price of all grades combined was $1.25 above that of 1927 and $2.50 above 1926. Exceptionally good returns were made from calves. The average price of all calves, all yards combined, was $9.30 per 100 pounds as against $7.80 for 1927. The extreme range on calves was from $4.70 for grassers to $18 for good veal at Toronto and a range for similar classes from $4.50 to $16.00 at Montreal and $4 to $15 at Winnipeg.

CANADA: Number of cattle on hand and exports of cattle and calves, average 1910-14, years 1913-1928 and January-June 1928 and 1929

Year ended December 31	Number on hand June 1	Cattle exported			Calves exported		Total cattle & calves exported
		To the United Kingdom	To the United States	Total	To the United States	Total	
Average 1909-13	3,790,614						a/122,956
1913	6,656,121	9,878	189,383	193,714	22,486	22,581	216,295
1914	6,036,817		145,722	147,945	31,939	31,974	179,919
1915	6,066,001	1,752	179,016	193,352	55,860	55,903	249,255
1916	6,594,151		104,227	106,278	60,310	60,343	166,621
1917	7,920,940		148,077	150,044	47,014	47,123	197,167
1918	10,045,867		200,666	203,481	36,594	36,703	240,184
1919	10,085,011	159	453,606	467,642	78,703	78,848	546,490
1920	9,477,380	320	236,642	240,660	74,428	74,519	315,179
1921	10,206,205	33,053	135,257	174,552	57,623	57,695	232,247
1922	9,719,869	18,475	189,760	212,772	27,720	27,955	240,727
1923	9,246,231	57,672	96,873	160,771	24,074	24,219	184,990
1924	9,460,836	79,435	97,847	183,242	35,178	35,359	218,601
1925	9,307,298	110,868	86,748	204,378	62,313	62,814	267,192
1926	8,570,879	79,985	92,962	176,343	65,333	65,625	241,968
1927	9,172,238	8,263	204,336	216,209	78,668	79,065	295,274
1928	8,793,272	405	166,469	169,276	75,885	76,152	245,428
January-June							
1928		304	41,455	42,553	39,705	39,816	82,369
1929			48,617	49,532	45,449	45,599	95,131

Compiled from - Livestock Market and Meat Trade Review, Canada, 1923, page 58, 1928, page 36. June Livestock & Meat Trade Review 1929 p. 18.
a/ 1909-13.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

The number of cattle in Canada in June 1928 was 8,793,000, a decrease of 4 per cent as against 1927 figures, and 14 per cent below the record year 1921, but still 35 per cent above 1911. Approximately 81 per cent of the total for 1928 are found in Ontario, Quebec, Alberta and Saskatchewan, while 80 per cent of the beef cattle, i.e., designated as "other than milk cows" are in those provinces, milk cows predominate in the eastern provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Quebec, the latter having the largest number in 1928. In the western provinces the beef cattle are more numerous, being over 70 per cent of the total cattle in Alberta and British Columbia.

CANADA: Cattle slaughter, production and export of beef, pre-war, years 1913-1928, January - June 1928 and 1929

	Inspected slaughter cattle and calves	Total slaughter cattle and calves	Total Beef and veal production	Export of beef and veal to		
				Great Britain	United States	Total
	Number	Number	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs
Pre-war average 1909-13	452,219	a/1,217,697	a/ 426,194	627	2,196	3,371
1913	545,124	b/	b/	700	10,886	12,034
1914	511,144	b/	b/	226	17,172	17,837
1915	530,502	b/	b/	11,428	10,201	29,460
1916	645,342	b/	b/	13,642	10,744	45.836
1917	726,698	b/	b/	20,975	12,060	90,647
1918	881,893	b/	b/	94,863	25,649	127,333
1919	947,015	1,891,179	606,458	37,780	35,927	112,610
1920	831,701	1,775,842	642,771	12,158	38,768	67,028
1921	715,313	2,016,524	655,516	5,629	25,308	32,143
1922	831,701	1,899,202	677,263	6,232	18,584	26,341
1923	812,142	1,850,091	663,028	6,232	13,087	22,772
1924	899,621	1,863,724	670,941	6,365	9,808	23,207
1925	975,814	1,921,464	691,727	10,423	10,105	34,628
1926	1,113,997	1,903,293	685,185	3,517	16,242	27,234
1927	1,148,032	2,002,917	711,036	581	51,473	56,742
1928	1,115,374	1,957,406	694,879	c/	44,699	47,137
January-June						
1928	525			--	15,716	17,271
1929	511			6	10,006	11,316

Compiled from - Livestock and Animal Products Statistics 1925, page 6. Estimated consumption - mimeographed 1924-1928. Livestock Market and Meat Trade Review, Canada, 1923, page 59, 1928, page 37, June 1929, pages 17 and 18. a/ 1910. b/ No estimate available. c/ 500 pounds

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

CANADA: Disposition of cattle and calves sold at public stock yards, annual 1922-1928, January - June 1928 and 1929

Kind of cattle and year	Canadian packers	Local butchers	Country points	Other stock yards	Shipments to United States	Shipments overseas	Grand total
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
Butcher cattle:							
1922	451,172	72,957	33,604	a/	14,433	11,309	583,475
1923	457,196	61,454	8,373	14,920	3,235	27,986	573,173
1924	487,472	74,241	10,887	14,907	9.766	28,740	626,013
1925	559,331	74,604	9,820	23,475	4,056	28,157	699,443
1926	613,696	67,216	6,494	20,324	1,950	12,072	721,752
1927	594,520	55,250	5,370	9,598	12,771	912	678,427
1928	537,319	65,080	6,638	15,764	7,244	--	632,045
January - June -							
1928	223,592	25,993	2,362	3,405	1,176	--	256,528
1929	216,675	28,309	1,031	5,310	2,345	--	254,170
Calves:							
1922	131,077	93,260	9,934	a/	18,699	--	242,970
1923	128,672	88,206	7,231	3,144	7,335	--	234,588
1924	151,714	96,445	7,547	2,592	11,129	--	269,427
1925	160,713	92,561	9,992	3,706	24,242	0--	291,214
1926	190,611	88,426	9,538	4,333	31,285	--	324,193
1927	202,425	94,411	10,441	5,399	40,287	--	352,961
1928	192,432	109,604	11,018	3,873	35,603	--	352,530
January - June -							
1928	103,391	43,989	2,873	1,149	17,664	--	169,066
1929	88,849	57,435	3,175	324	22,942	--	172,725
Store cattle:							
1922	--	--	179,056	--	116,812	--	295,868
1923	--	--	148,107	27,303	78,835	18,181	272,426
1924	--	--	143,773	22,752	60,262	27,392	254,179
1925	--	--	161,781	38,771	56,289	40,591	297,432
1926	--	--	139,698	29,055	67,775	39,793	276,321
1927	--	--	147,758	24,455	119,432	3,529	295,174
1928	--	--	162,884	16,223	84,944	21	264,072
January - June -							
1928	--	--	38,460	3,602	18,442	9-	30,504
1929	--	--	29,799	2,880	21,184	--	53,863

Compiled from - Livestock Market and Meat Trade Review 1925, page 31, 1928, page 35, June 1929. p. 16.

a/ Included with country point shipments.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

Mexico

In the absence of official Mexican data on recent cattle exports, the United States import records are the only measure of the larger numbers of animals, largely stockers and feeders, coming to this country from northern Mexico. For the first 6 months of 1929, 49 per cent more cattle entered from Mexico than in the corresponding 1928 period. For all of the latter year, the increase over 1927 was 61 per cent. According to consular advices, northern Sonora sent 105,000 cattle to the United States in 1928 against 95,000 head in 1926, 6,000 in 1923 and 129,000 in 1914. The latter is the largest figure for the period 1912-1928. In both Sonora and Lower California cattle raising is said to be increasing. Available figures for all of Mexico indicate increases in 1926 over 1902. Figures for intervening years are incomplete. By a decree on May 17, 1929, President Gil ordered the establishment of nine national stock raising stations, of which eight will be connected with the central agricultural schools and one with the National School of Agriculture.

In Chihuahua, formerly the most important cattle state in Mexico, conditions were improved during the latter part of 1928. For the first time in many years cattle exports were more valuable than lead silver ore, and headed the list. Several million acres of northern Chihuahua are well suited for stock raising, which is increasing and is expected to continue to expand as long as the United States offers an attractive market. Practically no cattle from northern Mexico are marketed in the southern parts of the republic. It is believed, however, that cattle raising in Chihuahua will never be in such a flourishing condition as it was prior to 1910, when it was estimated that that state supported from one to two million cattle. In 1926 the estimate was 398,000, according to Consul Thomas McEnelly at Chihuahua City. Much of the land formerly devoted to grazing has been broken up into small farms unsuited for large scale cattle ranching.

Owing to the Mexican laws restricting the export of bulls under 5 years old and all female stock under 8 years old, on which there is an export duty of about $50 per head, the ranges are not depleted of breeding stock. Approximately 700 bulls were imported into Mexico during 1928. The latest estimate of the number of cattle and calves slaughtered in Mexico is for 1926 and that year 812,000 were killed in the official slaughter houses of Mexico, there being at least one planned for each municipality. The amount of beef produced was 273,000,000 pounds, or 19 pounds of inspected meat per person. However, owing to the fact that the majority of the people in Mexico live in small villages and on farms and ranches it may be assumed that not more than 2/3 of the cattle consumed are slaughtered in official slaughter

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

houses states Consul D. E. Dwyre at Mexico City. On this assumption the total beef per capita consumption in Mexico, excluding imported beef, would be in the neighborhood of 28 or 29 pounds. In 1924 there were 800,604 cattle slaughtered in public slaughter houses with a beef production of 299,000,000 pounds. There are no packing plants in Mexico at this time, states Consul Cameron. Even the Central Rastro General (slaughter house) Mexico City is merely a place where animals are killed.

MEXICO: Number of cattle by principal provinces, 1902 and 1926

Province	1902	1926
Jalisco.....	663,727	885,934
Michoacan.....	497,910	528,810
Sonora.....	260,732	483,348
Chihuahua.....	396,023	397,975
Vera Cruz.....	392,858	268,392
Guanajuato.....	273,937	266,263
Total above prov.	2,485,187	2,830,722
Total Mexico....	5,142,457	5,584,892

Compiled from - 1902 Direccion Gral. de Estadistica, 1923. Direccion Gral de Agricultura y Gan. Municipios, 1924 Departamento de la Estadistica Nacional. 1926 DireccionGral de Agricultura y Ganaderos.

MEXICO: Exports of cattle from the State of Sonora to the United States, 1912-1928

Year	Number	Value	Year	Number	Value
		Dollars			Dollars
1912.....	42,193	620,143	1920.....	47,013	1,558,573
1913.....	53,601	787,519	1921.....	14,171	369,515
1914.....	128,632	2,073,151	1922	22,390	297,967
1915.....	109,677	2,118,570	1923.....	6,347	67,076
1916.....	19,344	436,312	1924	9,859	166,494
1917	50,686	1,612,801	1925	16,974	256,504
1918.....	40,989	1,279,105	1926	32,759	552,992
1919.....	62,132	1,922,044	1927	94,643	1,919,051
			1928	105,387	2,914,883

Consul Maurice W. Altaffer, March 9-23, 1928.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

MEXICO: Exports of cattle, by countries, years 1923-1928

Country to which exported	Year ending December 31					
	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
United States	9,318	14,354	39,837			
Guatemala	114	201	62			
British Honduras	--	--	10			
Total	9,432	14,555	39,909	a/98,144	a/154,815	a/242,368

Compiled from Annuario Estadistico, 1923-25; Resumen Del Comercio Exterior y Navigation, 1926; and Estadistica Nacional, 1927 and 1928.

a/ Not available by countries.

New Zealand

New Zealand's total beef exports for the first 5 months of 1929 decreased about 60 per cent against that of 1928. Of the 70,000 quarters exported during the 1929 period, 48,000 quarters, or 68 per cent went to countries other than the United Kingdom, and mostly to the United States, while of the 168,000 quarters exported in the first 5 months of 1928, only 24 per cent went to countries other than the United Kingdom. The United States share of the 1929 export was 34,000 quarters. Stocks of beef in store at the end of May 1929 were only 22,000 quarters against 101,000 quarters last year. Some 16,000 quarters were loaded on ships as of May 31 but not yet departed from New Zealand, against 18,000 quarters a year earlier.

During 1928 New Zealand exported 85,000,000 pounds of frozen beef and veal, an increase of 66 per cent over 1927 figures; 71 per cent more than in 1926 and more than 100 per cent over the 1909-1913 average. The 1928 figures, however, were below the quantity exported in any of the years 1915-1921 with the exception of 1918. The largest quantity exported during that period was 112,000,000 pounds in 1916, and the lowest was 82,000,000 pounds in 1918.

The number of cattle in New Zealand in 1928 was placed at 3,274,000 or 6 per cent of the number in the United States for the same year. The number per 1,000 persons, however, is 2,374 against 469 for the United States. The New Zealand figure is below those of Argentina or Uruguay. Of the total cattle numbers quoted, 41 per cent were dairy cows. The per capita consumption of beef in New Zealand exceeds that of all other agricultural or dairy products except potatoes and flour, according to the New Zealand Yearbook for 1929. The per capita beef consumption given by that source is 174.77 pounds, compared with 59.4 for mutton and 11.8 for lamb.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

NEW ZEALAND: Exports of beef and veal frozen and salted, by countries, average 1909-13, years 1926-1928 and January - April 1928 and 1929

Item and country to which exported	Year ended December 31				January - April	
	Average 1909-1913	1926	1927	1928 a/	1928 a/	1929 a/
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
BEEF, FROZEN						
United Kingdom	38,337	36,587	42,220			
Italy	0	2,333	1,002			
Belgium	0	2,046	924			
United States, east and west coast	121	28	704			
Other countries	1,484	2,541	2,842			
Total	39,942	43,535	47,692	78,319	28,883	9,923
BEEF, SALTED						
United Kingdom	192	127	0			
Other countries	962	394	579			
Total	1,154	521	579	470	124	51
VEAL, FROZEN						
United Kingdom	59	2,180	1,566			
United States	0	0	3			
Italy	0	2,999	911			
Other countries	84	861	1,069			
Total	143	6,040	3,549	6,506	1,302	1,461
TOTAL BEEF AND VEAL	41,239	50,096	51,820	85,295	30,309	11,435

Compiled from Statistical Report on Trade and Shipping of New Zealand 1909-13 and 1927; Monthly Abstract of Statistics, January and May 1929.

a/ Not available by countries.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

Australia

During the first 5 months of 1929 Australia exported 197,000 quarters of beef, a decrease of 19 per cent compared with the same period of 1928. Taking 150 pounds as the estimated weight of an Australian quarter of beef, according to the "Country Life and Stock and Station Journal," the weight of the 1929 exports would be about 30,000,000 pounds. Of the total amount exported, half went to the United Kingdom and half to other countries. According to United States import figures, receipts from Australia in the first 6 months of 1929 were placed at 1,607,000 pounds, about twice those of the corresponding 1928 period. Slaughterings in Queensland, the leading producing state in Australia, are not expected to exceed 300,000 head this season, compared with 347,000 last year, according to the "Pastoral Review."

Exports for the year 1928 are unofficially placed at 183,000,000 pounds, according to the "Review," against 132,000,000 pounds officially reported for 1927, an increase of 39 per cent. The 1928 figure was larger than for any year since 1925 when 214,000,000 pounds were exported. The heaviest exports of beef from Australia during the last 10 years was 284,000,000 pounds in 1924. At the beginning of 1928 there were 11,564,000 cattle in Australia, a decrease of 3 per cent from the 1927 numbers, and also a drop below the 1926 levels and those of the period 1921-1925. The number in Queensland in January 1929 was placed at 4,968,000 head, down 5 per cent from 1928. In New South Wales, 1929 figures stood at 2,848,000, about 1 per cent higher than a year earlier.

There are about 1,958 cattle per 1,000 persons in Australia, which is below figures for Uruguay, Argentina and New Zealand. The future of the cattle industry in Australia depends on the development of the Northern Territory, according to an article in "Cold Storage and Produce Review" for March 1929. This territory of 524,000 square miles had only 864,000 cattle at the beginning of 1927 while Queensland, with only 671,000 square miles, had over 5,000,000 head of cattle. The crop areas in the Northern Territory also are small when compared with other Australian states.

Lack of capital is cited as the chief restriction upon cattle raising in the Territory. Under the existing lease terms made by the government, the Crown may take back 25 per cent of the lease-hold at the end of the first 10 years and another 25 per cent in 20 years. It is held that the Territory, which has fewer commercial advantages than the states, should be encouraged to expand by even more liberal lease terms on national lands than those prevailing in the states.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

AUSTRALIA: Cattle slaughter and marketed in New South Wales, 1917 - 18 to 1927 - 28

Season July to June	Cattle and calves slaughtered in New South Wales	Slaughtered at state abattoirs at Homebush Bay a/		
		Cattle	Calves	Total
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
1917-18	378			
1918-19	437			
1919-20	594			
1920-21	526			
1921-22	632	211	88	299
1922-23	739	243	108	351
1923-24	752	234	101	235
1924-25	819	240	126	366
1925-26	826	235	134	369
1926-27	813	256	107	363
1927-28		226	112	338

Country Life and Stock and Station Journal, May 10, 1929 page 31.
a/ Where stock for metropolitan area is slaughtered.

AUSTRALIA: Exports of beef, frozen, by countries, average 1909-13, years 1926-1927, and January-June 1927 and 1928

Country to which exported	Average 1909-1913	Year ended Dec. 31		January-June	
		1926	1927	1927	1928
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Beef, frozen-					
United Kingdom..	100,876	80,685	67,786	26,202	52,512
Belgium	35	14,982	22,966	2,751	12,093
Germany.....	956	10,996	7,322	305	3,593
United States	5,038	--	69	30	124
Other countries..	23,192	36,350	33,715	16,505	15,008
Total.....	130,097	143,013	131,858	45,793	83,330

Compiled from Trade Customs and Excise Revenue, 1909-1913, and Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics, June and December issues.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

Union of South Africa

The number of cattle slaughtered at principal abattoirs in the Union of South Africa during 1928 was 388,000, an increase of 2 per cent compared with 1927. In 1926, however, 419,000 cattle were killed. The number killed in all abattoirs in 1927 was 607,000 compared with 572,000 in 1926. The Union of South Africa has gone from a beef importing basis before the war to an exporting basis. In 1928 the amount of fresh and frozen beef exported from the Union was 16,885,000 pounds, an increase of 25 per cent compared with 1927. The 1928 exports showed a decrease of 50 per cent compared with 1926 and were only a little over half the quantity exported during the 5 years 1916-21 when they averaged about 30,000,000 pounds per year. However, exports in 1928 greatly exceeded the average of 223,000 pounds exported in 1910-14.

During the last 5 years the bulk of the exports, ranging from 8,000,000 to 16,000,000, went to Italy, the quantity going to that country in 1928 comprising 15,748,000 pounds, or 93 per cent of the total. The meat is described by the commercial expert of Il Sole, an Italian newspaper, as arriving in a perfect condition of preservation. Approximately 70 per cent of the beef imported into Italy in 1928 came from South Africa. The number of cattle exported from Southern Rhodesia in 1928 was 71,000 against 47,000 in 1927; 75,000 in 1926 and 24,000 in 1922. About 38 per cent went to the Imperial Cold Storage Company for slaughter for overseas. In 1928, 10,400 went to the Union of South Africa against 7,200 in 1927, and 12,200 in 1926.

Cattle numbers in the Union have been increasing for the last 10 years and in 1927 reached 10,590,000 head. That figure was an increase of only 76,000 head over 1926 figures, probably as a result of the unusually dry season. The number in 1927, however, was 55 per cent above 1918 and 83 per cent above 1911. In 1927 there were 1,361 cattle per 1,000 persons in the Union of South Africa. The only countries having more cattle per 1,000 persons are Uruguay with 5,140; Argentina with 3,325; New Zealand with 2,374 and Australia with 1,958. Numbers in Southern Rhodesia in 1927 were 2,325,000, compared with only 841,000 in 1915 and 732,000 in 1911. The number has shown an increase each year for the period under review, i.e., 1915-1927. The government of Southern Rhodesia is aiding the cattle industry by agreeing to pay a bounty of 1 cent per pound in respect of dressed beef exported overseas being the produce of cattle which have been purchased in the Colony of Southern Rhodesia, the agreement existing 2 years from the first day of January 1929.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA AND RHODESIA: Number of cattle on hand and beef exports

Year	Number in the Union of South Africa	Number in Southern Rhodesia	Beef exports South African produce
	Thousands	Thousands	1,000 pounds
Average 1910-14 ...	a/ 5,797	a/ 732	b/ 223
1915	---	841	5,972
1916	---	960	19,261
1917	---	1,084	49,997
1918	6,852	1,211	21,135
1919	7,533	1,331	46,363
1920	7,932	1,517	14,435
1921	8,557	1,751	3,395
1922	9,201	1,801	1,741
1923	9,607	1,921	1,535
1924	9,898	2,009	9,601
1925	10,030	2,102	c/ 22,748
1926	10,514	2,189	c/ 34,972
1927	10,590	2,325	c/ 14,467
1928	--	--	

Compiled from - Official Yearbook, Union of South Africa 1927-28, pages 400 and 402. a/ Census 1911. b/ Imports during this period were 5,959,000 pounds. c/ Including beef from Rhodesian cattle slaughtered in the Union for export, in pounds, 1925, 6,709,000; 1926, 25,959,000; 1927, 10,346,000 and beef of South-west Africa cattle, in pounds: 1926, 2,466,000; 1927, 346,674.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA: Exports of beef and veal (fresh or frozen), 1913, 1924 to 1928

Country	1913	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Italy		8,239,133	14,350,014	16,159,414	11,460,265	15,748,095
Germany.....		3,664	--	149,183	78,789	--
France.....		--	6,437,225	14,135,579	256,339	245,970
United Kingdom.....		124,912	800,465	2,916,844	646,746	624,559
Belgium.....		224,098	335,697	654,904	79,404	5,314
Algiers.....					1,014,121	
Morocco.....						260,606
Total....	a/ 912,882	8,591,807	21,829,986	34,017,334	13,537,583	16,884,554

Compiled from - Annual Statement of Trade and Shipping of Union of South Africa, 1925, 1927 and 1928. a/ The bulk of this designated as ship's stores.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

Argentina

The number of cattle slaughtered in Argentine chilling and freezing establishments during the first five months of 1929 decreased 4 per cent compared with the corresponding period of 1928 and 29 per cent below the record year 1924. The number killed during April and May, however, was above the same months of last year, while the number killed from January to March 1929 was very low when compared with the same months of any of the years 1924-1928. In April 1929, the number killed was 292,000 compared with 222,000 in March and 256,000 in April 1928. The number killed in May this year, at 271,000, was higher than for any May since 1924 when 365,000 were killed.

About 108,000 more chilled beef quarters were exported during the first 5 months of 1929 than in the same period of last year, according to figures compiled by the "Review of the River Plate". However, 87,000 fewer frozen beef quarters were exported. The British market has been taking slightly more chilled beef this year than last, but the European market for frozen beef has been taking smaller quantities. For the year 1928 total exports of all kinds of beef from Argentina were placed at a point 26 per cent below 1927 and 21 per cent under figures for 1926. Exports of chilled and frozen beef were lower than they have been since 1922. Practically all of the chilled beef from Argentina goes to the British market, while frozen beef exports are fairly well distributed among the western European countries, the United Kingdom and Germany usually taking the larger amounts. In 1926 and 1927 the United States took an average of 20,000,000 pounds of preserved beef against only 351,000 before the war. No data are as yet available by countries for 1928, but United States import figures show increased receipts of processed meats, mostly beef from Argentina.

ARGENTINA: Monthly slaughter in freezing and chilling plants, 1924-1929

Month	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
January	339	317	256	316	264	232
February	345	310	254	308	262	216
March	331	372	289	335	263	222
April	359	343	255	302	256	292
May	365	268	222	268	234	271
Total Jan.-May	1,739	1,610	1,276	1,529	1,279	1,233
June	364	226	256	246	222	
July	332	215	271	259	213	
August	286	219	236	234	228	
September	269	246	236	280	206	
October	260	270	239	225	215	
November	245	254	256	226	231	
December	293	292	289	242	236	

Compiled from official sources and the Review of the River Plate.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

Receipts of beef cattle at the Liniers markets in Buenos Aires from January 1 to June 15 numbered 940,000 against 1,016,000 last year for the same period. Of the 1929 figure, 408,000 went to freezing works against 467,000 so disposed of in 1928. Argentine cattle at the beginning of 1929 were unofficially estimated at 34,410,000, according to Consul Sykes at Buenos Aires, a decrease of about 3,000,000 from the numbers estimated as of January 1, 1923. Argentina has about 3,151 cattle per 1,000 persons, which is the largest of any country except Uruguay.

ARGENTINA: Percentage of cattle and sheep slaughtered by American, British and Argentine companies.

Nationality of companies	Cattle			Sheep		
	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
American	67	63	57	67	67	59
British	21	27	30	16	22	24
Argentine	12	10	13	17	11	17
	100	100	100	100	100	100

Compiled from - Ministerio de Agricultura Division de Contralor del Comercio de Carne.

ARGENTINA: Average price of cattle at Liniers market, Buenos Aires, Years 1927- and 1928, week ending June 15, 1929 with comparisons

Item	Average price per 100 lbs. live weight				Average price per head live weight			
	Calendar year		Week ending June 15		Calendar year		Week ending June 15	
	1927	1928	1928	1929	1927	1928	1928	1929
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollar
Steers, chilled	5.78	6.28	6.88	5.62	67.35	72.59	79.76	65.40
" frozen	4.67	5.41	6.11	5.11	61.85	69.19	77.20	65.40
" continental	5.15	5.41	5.80	5.11	56.34	59.01	63.12	55.76
" butcher	4.71	5.12	5.57	4.73	44.05	47.12	50.33	42.76
Yearlings	4.94	5.49	5.40	4.94	34.74	38.63	39.66	34.80
Cows, special	4.86	5.22	5.40	4.88	47.87	50.94	55.02	48.21
" fat	4.15	4.47	4.82	4.31	40.24	44.57	47.77	43.18
" for preserved meat	2.79	3.25	3.19	3.25	24.57	28.44	26.44	27.67
Heifers	4.90	5.35	5.63	4.90	32.62	35.23	39.24	34.38
Bull calves	5.44	5.87	5.92	5.22	20.33	21.65	24.31	21.38
Bulls and oxen	3.30	3.49	3.95	3.69	45.33	47.54	52.46	47.79

Compiled from - Ministero de Agricultura, Division de Contrator de Comercio de Carne #1 and 24, 1929.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

ARGENTINA: Cattle movement at freezing companies and at the Liniers Market, Buenos Aires during calendar years 1927 and 1928, Jan. 1 to June 15 1928 and 1929

Item	Calendar year		January 1 to June 15	
	1927	1928	1928	1929
	Number	Number	Number	Number
Liniers Markets, Buenos Aires -				
Receipts, total	2,193,399	2,122,436	1,016,306	939,515
Sales and disposals -				
To chilling and freezing plants	1,067,384	1,027,488	467,291	408,326
To Liniers market	933,936	923,073	459,007	456,985
To markets in the Interior	122,023	117,574	54,844	54,149
For fattening	68,772	53,008	34,360	19,965
Died in the yards	324	189	72	90
Unsold	960	1,104	732	--
Total	2,193,399	2,122,436	1,016,306	939,515
Freezing and chilling companies -				
Purchases -				
Kind of animal purchased -				
Steers, bulls and oxen	2,622,244	2,112,082		
Cows and heifers	370,888	457,060		
Yearlings and calves	200,655	248,974		
Total	3,233,787	2,818,116		
Origin of purchases.				
From Ranches	2,084,612	1,702,681		
From Liniers market	1,067,421	1,027,684		
From Auctions	34,307	46,027		
From Rosario market	47,447	41,724		
Total	3,233,787	2,818,116		
Slaughtering -				
Slaughtering at chilling and freezing plants	3,233,797	2,829,898	a/1,279,140	a1,232,936
Slaughtering at Liniers market	936,168	923,130	454,472	453,317
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	Quraters	Quarters
Exports -				
Chilled beef	1,028,818	848,771	a2,218,287	a2,326,699
Frozen beef	521,212	271,166	a/565,189	a/478,111

Compiled from - Ministerio de Agricultura - Division de Contralor del Comercio de Carnes, Mercados e Ganado y Carnes # 1 and 24, 1929. Compras de Genado bovino realizados por los frigorificos 1928. Exportaciones de Carnes Enfriadas y Congeladas efectuadas durante el Primer trimestre de 1929, etc. April 16, 1929. Exports 9 months - El Comercio Exterior Argentina en los primeros Nueve meses de 1928 and 1927. Economic Review 1928. Review of River Plate June 14, 1929

a/ Five months.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

ARGENTINA: Annual slaughter of cattle at various types of [illegible], 1904-1928

Year	Freezing and chilling plants	Salting and preserved meat plants	Total	Municipal & private slaughter houses	Liniers market	Total
1904 ...	307,828	235,740	543,568	425,021	488,043	1,456,632
1905 ...	519,563	333,259	852,822	350,585	477,494	1,680,901
1906 ...	564,471	285,078	849,549	364,023	491,976	1,705,548
1907 ...	--	--	--	474,943	512,206	--
1908 ...	733,785	248,176	981,961	451,998	570,377	2,004,336
1909 ...	808,708	341,496	1,150,204	542,968	582,982	2,278,152
1910 ...	973,405	435,256	1,408,661	595,107	681,502	2,685,270
1911 ...	1,268,431	387,612	1,656,043	1,174,229	740,267	3,570,539
1912 ...	1,372,811	400,078	1,772,889	1,120,435	617,468	3,510,792
1913 ...	1,345,217	263,766	1,608,983	984,316	439,993	3,053,292
1914 ...	1,433,280	155,598	1,588,878	1,208,386	413,855	3,211,119
1915 ...	1,484,136	156,710	1,640,846	1,176,893	404,971	3,222,710
1916 ...	1,899,850	201,701	2,101,551	1,091,174	386,653	3,579,378
1917 ...	2,234,030	262,254	2,496,284	1,127,624	404,231	4,028,139
1918 ...	3,053,005	239,450	3,292,455	1,146,254	411,460	4,850,169
1919 ...	2,231,692	110,624	2,342,316	1,015,624	397,810	3,755,750
1920 ...	1,361,682	53,586	1,715,268	965,300	394,143	3,072,711
1921 ...	1,459,775	89,890	1,549,665	1,146,901	590,625	3,287,191
1922 ...	1,931,315	299,465	2,230,780	1,772,848	870,113	4,873,141
1923 ...	2,972,641	364,953	3,337,594	2,240,961	1,072,160	6,650,717
1924 ...	3,812,890	507,635	4,320,525	2,210,187	1,084,852	7,615,564
1925 ...	3,341,904	528,801	3,870,705	2,419,241	1,089,130	7,379,076
1926 ...	3,066,828	443,018	3,509,846	2,353,002	934,987	6,797,835
1927 ...	3,229,489	488,694	3,718,183	2,126,094	932,347	6,776,624
1928 ...	2,829,898	473,428	3,303,326	2,009,465	898,462	6,211,253

Compiled from Boletin Mensual de Estadistica Agricola, April 1923, Anuario de Estadistica Agro-Pecuario 1925-26, Seccion C. Consul Dana C. Sycks, February 7, 1929, page 14 in his report on "Cattle Raising in Argentina".

ARGENTINA: Wholesale prices of dressed beef at Liniers market, Buenos Aires week ending June 15, 1928 and 1929

Livestock	Corresponding week 1928	Week ending June 15, 1929
	Cents per pound dressed weight	Cents per pound dressed weight
	Cents	Cents
Steers	6 - 9	7 - 9
Cows	6 - 9	7 - 9
Heifers	7 - 10	7 - 10
Bulls calves	8 - 14	8 - 13

Compiled from - Division de Contralor del Comercio de Carna - Mercados de Ganado y Carnes, No. 15 and 24.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

ARGENTINA: Estimated distribution of cattle in 1928 compared with 1914 and 1922

Provinces	June 1914 a/		December 31, 1922 a/		Unofficial estimate December 31, 1928	
	Number	Per cent of total	Number	Per cent of total	Number	per cent of total
	Thousands	Per cent	Thousands	Per cent	Thousands	Per cent
Central Region -			(a/16,530			
Buenos Aires	9,091		(15,508		12,500	
La Pampa territory	561		1,330		1,450	
Santa Fe	3,179		4,693		3,750	
Cordoba	2,540		4,105		3,600	
Entre Rios	2,334		2,821		2,700	
Total	17,705	68.5	28,455	77.0	24,000	69.9
Northern Region -						
Jujuy	134		118		150	
Salta	616		489		550	
Formosa territory	379		527		750	
Chaco territory	456		597		700	
Misiones territory	91		115		100	
Corrientes	3,543		3,794		4,700	
Total	5,219	20.1	5,640	15.1	7,050	20.4
Western Region -						
San Luis	603		897		1,200	
Mendoza	227		200		250	
Santiago del Estero	757		630		700	
Tucuman	359		337		275	
San Juan	63		58		80	
La Rioja	212		188		225	
Catamarca	278		308		250	
Total	2,499	9.7	2,618	7.0	2,980	8.6
Southern Region -						
Neuquen territory	152		141			
Rio Negro territory	91		101			
Chubut territory	136		97			
Santa Cruz territory	44		7			
Tierra del Fuego	6		6			
Total	429	1.7	352	0.9	380	1.1
Grand total	25,352	100.	37,065	100.	34.410	100.

Compiled from - Consul Dana C. Sycks, February 7, 1929, page 27, quoting Censuses 1914 and 1922 and rough estimate for 1928 based on estimates taken in recent years in leading cattle raising provinces.

a/ Census

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

ARGENTINA: Exports of beef, fresh a/, chilled and frozen and preserved by countries, 1913, 1926-1928; January-March 1928 and 1929

Country to which exported	Year ended December 31				January - March	
	1913	1926	1927	1928	1928	1929
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
CHILLED:						
Germany	---	1,171	5,646	--	0	b/
Belgium	---	0	1,122		0	b/
France	---	0	747		0	b/
United States	917	0	b/		0	b/
Italy	---	648	0		0	b/
Netherlands	---	1,475	0		0	b/
United Kingdom	74,425	946,179	1,021,259		254,404	229,338
Other countries	---	110	44		0	2
Total	75,342	949,583	1,028,818	c/848,771	254,404	229,340
FROZEN:						
Germany	---	94,046	137,774		b/	b/
Belgium	1,345	59,597	73,834		b/	b/
France	1,691	50,999	30,179		b/	b/
United States	6,243	2,280	516		b/	b/
Italy	7,527	60,873	51,634		b/	b/
Netherlands	3,016	19,751	20,064		b/	b/
United Kingdom	708,345	202,537	197,347		6,387	2,172
Other countries	3,879	9,786	9,864		53,724	34,916
Total	732,046	499,869	521,212	c/271,166	60,611	37,088
BEEF, JERKED	8,621	20,886	18,281			
BEEF, PRESERVED d/						
United Kingdom	17,036	92,860	83,045			
Germany	3	6,541	8,397			
United States	351	17,271	21,953			
Other countries	10,330	18,095	22,197			
Total	27,720	134,767	135,592	e/147,708		
TOTAL BEEF, CHILLED FROZEN, JERKED AND PRESERVED	843,729	1,605,105	1,703,903	1,267,645		

Compiled from Anuario del Comercio Exterior 1913 and 1926 - El Comercio Exterior Argentino, 1927; Economic Review 1928; Report Min. of Agriculture, Division of Meats, 1929. a/ Fresh beef not reported separately. b/ If any, included in other countries. c/ Not available by countries. d/ May include small quantity of other kinds of meat. e/ Includes jerked beef.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

Uruguay

For the first four months of 1929 the number of cattle killed in Uruguayan freezing and chilling works was 287,000 against 358,000 for the same period of 1928, a decrease of 20 per cent. The number purchased by freezing companies in April, however, was 84,000, the largest number purchased in any April since 1920. For the same 4 months of 1929 it is reported that there was a decrease in the export of frozen beef and an increase in chilled beef exports as against the figures for the same period of 1928. Frozen beef usually constitutes the bulk of the meat exports from Uruguay. No figures are available on exports indicated, but imports of chilled beef into the United Kingdom, where most of them usually go, from Uruguay for the first five months of 1929 show an increase of 71 per cent. Frozen beef imports into that country from Uruguay, on the other hand, show a decline of 22 per cent. Imports of Uruguayan beef into France and Germany also show decreases for 1929 as against last year.

During the year 1928, 697,000 cattle were slaughtered in freezing and chilling establishments against 695,000 in 1927 and 725,000 in 1926. Total slaughter, excluding farm slaughter, is estimated at 1,264,000 for 1928 against 1,239,000 in 1927. Exports of chilled beef from Uruguay for the first 9 months of 1928 were estimated at 59,000,000 pounds against 26,000,000 pounds for the same period of 1927, and were also larger than in 1926. A decrease of almost 60 per cent was shown in frozen beef exports for the first 9 months of 1928 compared with 1927. In 1926 and 1927 frozen beef constituted about two-thirds of the total beef exports from Uruguay. Exports of preserved beef have been increasing while those of jerked beef are decreasing when compared with pre-war quantities.

The jerked beef plants were formerly among the principal buyers of Uruguayan cattle. Within the last two years, however, this industry has received two severe setbacks and it is possible that that outlet for Uruguayan cattle may be entirely eliminated. Brazil and Cuba are the two principal markets for Uruguayan jerked beef. The placing of a high import duty upon jerked beef imports into Brazil was followed this year by a doubling of the existing Cuban tariff on that product, making the cost of importation almost prohibitive. Exports of jerked beef from Uruguay, which before the war averaged around 96,000,000 pounds, fell to 22,000,000 pounds in 1927 and for the first 9 months of 1928 were 17,962,000 pounds against 16,512,000 pounds for 1927.

Uruguay had only 8,432,000 cattle in 1924 compared with 64,507,000 in the United States, but the number per 1,000 persons was 5,140 or greater than in any other country. Argentina comes next with 3,325,000. It is estimated that approximately 65 per cent of the republic of Uruguay is devoted to grazing. According to Acting Commercial Attache S. B. Greene, the principal

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

drawback to the cattle industry in Uruguay as compared with Argentina is the soil, which does not grow the alfalfa crops similar to those upon which Argentine cattle are fattened for market. Of the total national wealth of Uruguay, estimated at $2,597,000,000 on January 1, 1928, $1,440,000,000 represented the wealth of the cattle industry.

URUGUAY: Cattle purchased by freezing companies in April 1920-1929

Year	Swift	Uruguaya	Artigas	Total
April -	Number	Number	Number	Number
1920	22,122	12,209	14,170	48,501
1921	11,705	5,883	11,686	29,274
1922	19,188	7,554	8,353	35,095
1923	41,477	13,117	19,021	73,615
1924	32,699	22,622	18,825	74,146
1925	38,510	16,934	24,985	80,429
1926	37,316	283	22,127	59,726
1927	50,012	--	24,322	74,334
1928	54,273	2,512	18,126	74,911
1929	54,292	1,878	28,150	84,320

Compiled from - Asociacion Consignatarios de Ganado May 17, 1929.

URUGUAY: High and low prices paid at the market for steers and cows in March, 1920 - 1929

March	Steers	Cows
	Dollars per 100 pounds live weight	Dollars per 100 pounds live weight
1922	1.10 - 3.48	1.10 - 2.93
1923	1.15 - 3.84	1.15 - 2.68
1924	1.74 - 3.48	1.39 - 3.20
1925	2.16 - 4.76	2.42 - 4.32
1926	2.32 - 4.40	2.09 - 3.85
1927	2.30 - 3.90	1.75 - 3.68
1928	2.82 - 4.23	2.35 - 4.09
1929	2.77 - 4.66	2.30 - 4.51

Compiled from - Asociacion Consignatorios de Ganado, April 12, 1929, May 17, 1929.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

URUGUAY: Exports of beef, by countries, average 1909-1913, years 1926, 1927 and January-September, 1927 and 1928

Country to which exported	Year ended December 31			January-September	
	Average a/ 1909-1913	1926	1927 b/	1927 b/	1928 b/
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
FROZEN					
Belgium	644	67,602			
France	---	51,654			
United Kingdom	29,011	61,137			
Germany	---	13,949			
Italy	1,647	9,016			
Netherlands	---	6,507			
United States	1,677	585			
Total	40,859	211,671	205,127	178,925	73,557
CHILLED					
United Kingdom	---	66,107			
Total	---	67,511	31,163	26,029	59,297
PRESERVED, CANNED					
United Kingdom	7,716	11,489			
United States	613	8,504			
Germany	---	2,530			
Belgium	695	1,226			
Netherlands	---	3,519			
Total	9,235	28,246	44,962	32,358	44,906
JERKED					
Brazil	56,601	7,489			
Cuba	30,389	7,315			
Argentina	5,813	3,977			
United States	179	3,554			
Total	96,044	22,692	21,980	16,512	17,962
TOTAL BEEF FROZEN, CHILLED, SALTED, PRESERVED, JERKED	146,138	330,120	303,233	253,824	195,722

Source- Estadistica de la Republica Oriental del Uruguay.

a/ Average 1909-13 if available otherwise for any years or year within this period unless otherwise stated.

b/ Not available by countries.

ENGLAND AND WALES: Acreages of principal crops, 1924 to 1929

Year	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Potatoes	Sugar beets
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
1924	1,545	1,314	2,038	452	22
1925	1,500	1,318	1,868	493	55
1926	1,592	1,148	1,863	499	126
1927	1,636	1,049	1,751	514	226
1928	1,396	1,185	1,763	489	176
1929	1,330	1,122	1,852	518	229

Official estimates from the British Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

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BREAD GRAINS: Acreage, average 1909-1913, annual 1926-1929

Crop and countries reported in 1929 a/	Average 1909-1913	1926	1927	1928	1929	Per cent 1929 is of 1928
WHEAT	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Per cent
United States	47,097	56,337	58,784	57,768	60,756	105.2
Total N. America (3)	59,216	80,519	82,555	83,170	86,299	103.8
Europe (15)	63,391	59,447	60,139	61,451	59,822	97.3
Africa (4)	6,571	8,189	7,199	8,383	8,210	97.9
Asia (4)	31,877	33,606	34,173	35,139	34,711	98.8
Total above count.(26)	161,055	181,761	184,066	188,143	189,042	100.5
Est. world total excl. Russia and China	204,200	232,500	239,200	243,000		
RYE						
Canada	117	754	743	840	771	91.8
United States	2,236	3,578	3,648	3,437	3,284	95.5
Europe (16)	28,846	24,802	24,804	27,615	27,976	101.3
Total above count.(18)	31,199	29,134	29,195	31,894	32,031	100.4
Est. N. Hemis. total excl.Russia & China	48,300	45,500	45,900	44,300		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

BREAD GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1926-1929

Crop and countries reported in 1929 a/	Average 1909-1913	1926	1927	1928	1929	Percent 1929 is of 1928
WHEAT	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Percent
United States.....	690,108	831,040	878,374	902,191	773,885	85.8
North America (2).....	701,589	841,373	890,264	913,222	785,377	86.0
Europe, 5 countries previously reported	563,858	490,822	492,459	533,147	527,716	99.0
Germany, winter only...	114,031	86,552	109,444	127,194	110,000	86.5
Hungary, revised	71,493	74,909	76,933	99,211	70,768	71.3
Total Europe (7)....	749,382	652,283	678,836	759,552	708,484	93.3
Africa (2)	52,161	39,725	52,941	55,048	60,406	109.7
Asia (4)	397,767	369,356	389,635	336,602	363,277	107.9
Total above count.(15)	1,900,899	1,902,737	2,011,676	2,064,424	1,917,544	92.9
Est. world total excl. Russia and China....	3,401,000	3,420,000	3,653,000	3,865,000		
RYE						
United States.....	36,093	40,795	58,164	41,676	41,028	98.4
Europe,4 count.prev.rept'd	88,002	73,295	65,154	69,688	76,846	110.3
Germany, winter only...	363,098	248,823	265,258	330,719	315,000	95.2
Total Europe (5)....	451,100	322,123	330,412	400,407	391,846	97.9
Total above count. (6).	487,193	362,918	388,576	442,083	432,874	97.9
Est. Northern Hemis.total excl.Russia and China	1,023,000	812,000	874,000	961,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

FEED GRAINS: Acreage, average 1909-1913, annual 1926-1929

Crop and countries reported in 1929 a/	Average 1909-1913	1926	1927	1928	1929	Per cent 1929 is of 1928
CORN	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Per cent
United States	104,229	99,713	98,393	100,630	98,333	97.7
North America (2).....	104,538	99,923	98,525	100,769	98,471	97.7
Europe, 6 count. prev. reported	16,765	16,545	16,903	17,518	18,118	103.4
Hungary	2,192	2,631	2,625	2,643	2,713	102.6
Total Europe .(7).....	18,957	19,176	19,528	20,166	20,831	103.3
Est. European total excl. Russia	26,400	26,800	27,400	27,800		
Total above count. (9)	123,495	119,099	118,053	120,935	119,302	98.6
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. Russia	150,400	149,000	148,600	151,700		
Est. world total excl. Russia	172,400	179,900	180,600			

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

FEED GRAINS: Acreage, average 1909-1913, annual 1926-1929

Crop and countries reported in 1929 a/	Average 1909-1913	1926	1927	1928	1929	Per cent 1929 is of 1928
BARLEY	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Per cent
United States	7,620	7,970	9,476	12,533	13,595	108.5
North America (2)	9,194	11,617	12,982	17,414	18,753	107.7
Europe, 13 count. prev. rept'd	13,460	13,976	14,492	14,940	15,137	101.3
Irish Free State	162	141	121	129	116	89.9
Hungary	1,322	1,050	1,002	1,028	1,134	110.3
Greece	369	506	559	465	469	100.9
Total Europe (16)	15,313	15,673	16,174	16,562	16,856	101.8
Est. European total ex. Russia	27,000	27,200	27,500	27,600		
Africa (4)	7,863	8,245	6,769	7,917	7,842	99.1
Asia (3)	5,115	5,217	5,188	5,343	5,018	93.9
Total N. Hemis. (25)	37,485	40,752	41,113	47,236	48,469	102.6
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. Russia and China	64,200	64,300	63,200	69,000		
Est. world total excl. Russia and China	65,000	66,100	65,600	71,200		
OATS						
United States	37,357	44,177	41,941	41,734	40,222	96.4
North America (2)	46,954	56,918	55,181	54,871	53,322	97.2
Europe, 10 count. prev. rept'd	19,172	18,469	18,371	18,641	18,610	100.9
Irish Free State	699	647	645	649	673	103.7
Hungary	849	679	643	655	718	109.6
Greece	140	275	255	487	274	56.3
Total Europe (13)	20,860	20,070	19,914	20,432	20,275	99.2
Est. European total excl. Russia	49,400	46,500	45,800	44,700		
Africa (3)	807	772	679	764	806	105.5
Syria and Lebanon	(12)	60	66	28	28	100.0
Total N. Hemis. (19)	68,433	77,820	75,840	76,095	74,431	97.8
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. Russia and China	97,700	105,100	102,600	101,100		
Est. world total excl. Russia and China	102,200	110,200	107,800	107,200		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

FEED GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1926-1929

Crop and countries reported in 1929 a/	Average 1900-1913	1926	1927	1928	1929	Per cent 1929 is of 1928
OATS	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
United States	1,143,407	1,246,848	1,182,594	1,448,677	1,202,895	83.0
Europe, 3 countries prev. reported and unchanged	66,225	69,215	68,175	70,348	70,341	100.0
Germany	527,178	435,722	437,249	481,960	465,033	96.5
Rumania, revised	59,776	79,850	59,810	67,546	85,656	126.8
Total Europe (5)...	653,179	584,787	565,234	619,854	621,030	100.2
Est. European total excl. Russia.....	1,931,000	1,921,000	1,842,000	1,832,000		
Algeria.....	13,489	8,693	10,607	14,492	14,123	97.5
Total above countries (7)	1,810,075	1,840,328	1,758,435	2,083,023	1,858,048	88.2
Est. N. Hemis. total ex. Russia & China	3,474,000	3,592,000	3,501,000	3,829,000		
Est. world total ex. Russia and China..	3,581,000	3,697,000	3,595,000	3,937,000		
CORN						
United States	2,712,364	2,692,217	2,763,093	2,835,678	2,740,514	96.6
Bulgaria	26,277	27,312	20,954	18,292	29,380	163.4
Total above count. (2)	2,738,641	2,719,529	2,784,047	2,853,970	2,770,394	97.1
Est. European total excl. Russia	581,000	665,000	481,000	380,000		
Est. N.Hemis. total excl. Russia	3,693,000	3,811,000	3,671,000	3,669,000		
Est. world total excl. Russia	4,138,000	4,480,000	4,344,000	4,265,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

FEED GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1926 - 1929, cont'd

Crop and countries reported in 1929 a/	Average 1909-1913	1926	1927	1928	1929	Percent 1929 is of 1928
BARLEY	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
United States	184,812	184,905	265,882	356,667	304,381	85.3
Europe, 4 countries prev. reported and unchanged	153,699	96,284	170,308	177,020	226,689	128.0
Germany	133,787	113,102	125,750	153,721	133,195	86.6
Hungary, revised...	32,369	25,509	23,684	30,671	28,081	91.6
Total Europe (6)..	319,855	330,988	319,742	361,472	387,965	107.3
Estimated European total excluding Russia and China..	701,000	690,000	676,000	746,000		
Africa (2)	83,974	52,764	68,509	87,948	82,675	94.0
Asia (3)	133,027	135,095	133,119	129,340	128,776	99.6
Total above countries (12).....	721,668	703,752	787,252	935,427	903,797	96.6
Estimated Northern Hemisphere total excluding Russia and China.....	1,407,000	1,411,000	1,451,000	1,669,000		
Estimated world total excluding Russia and China...	1,425,000	1,458,000	1,496,000	1,716,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

FEED GRAINS: Movement from principal exporting countries

Item	Net exports for year		Shipments 1929, week ended a/			Net movement as far as reported		
	1927-28	1928-29	July 20	July 27	August 3	July 1 to and incl.	1928-29	1929-30
BARLEY, EXPORTS: Year beginning July 1	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels		1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
United States.	36,580	56,996	276	759	718	Aug. 3	2,177	2,851
Canada	25,128	38,668						
Argentina	11,598	b/ 8,458	b/ 25			July 20	b/ 58	b/ 642
Danubian countries b/	27,242	19,408	283			July 20	200	733
Total	100,548	123,530					2,435	4,226
OATS, EXPORTS: Year beginning July 1								
United States.	9,621	16,302	46	22	39	Aug. 3	150	204
Canada	7,424	19,293						
Argentina	28,751	b24,102	b/ 205			July 20	b/ 283	b/ 819
Danubian countries b/	878	49	0			July 20	0	0
Total	46,674	59,746					433	1,023
	Net exports for year		Weekly a/ shipments, 1929, week ended				Total for season including latest week shown	
	1926-27	1927-28	July 13	July 20	July 27	Aug. 3	1927-28	1928-29
CORN, EXPORTS: Year beginning November 1	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
United States.	17,145	20,556	136	261	74	200	17,833	39,188
Danubian countries b/	36,557	15,266	0	0			14,614	111
Argentina	322,876	268,685	b/3,017	b/4,470	b/3,542	b/4,528	188,734	147,452
Union of South Africa	8,562	23,809	c/ 471	c/ 129			c/ 10,457	c/ 7,843
IMPORTS: Year beginning November 1							Nov.-June	Nov.-June
United States.	5,042	1,436					1,178	232
Total exports less U. S. imports....	380,098	326,880					230,460	194,362

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ The weeks shown in these columns are nearest to the date shown. b/ Trade sources. c/ Unofficial reports of exports to Europe for South and East Africa.

FEED GRAINS: Weekly average price of corn, oats and barley at leading markets a/

Week ended	Corn								Oats		Barley	
	Chicago				Buenos Aires				Chicago		Minneapolis	
	No. 3 yellow		Futures		Futures				No. 3 white		No. 2	
	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
May 10	110	88	107 July	86 July	89	79 July	87	80 Aug.	68	46	95	60
17	105	88	105	88	88 June	82	86 July	83	68	45	92	60
24	107	88	107	86	87	81	85	82	69	46	93	61
31	103	84	103	83	88	79	86	80	65	42	91	59
June 7	107	86	105	88	91	79	88	80	68	44	92	60
14	103	93	98	92	90 July	81	88 Sept.	82	68	45	93	60
21	101	92	100	92	86	81	84	82	68	45	94	59
28	103	93	103	93	87	83	85	83	69	44	97	60
July 5	106	94	105 Sept.	93 Sept.	88	86 Aug.	86	88 Sept.	68	44	94	63
12	105	96	98	97	90 Aug.	90	86 Sept.	91	65	45	92	67
19	106	100	98	103	88	93	86	94	60	48	83	72
26	106	104	95	104	87	92	86	93	52	48	80	70
Aug 2	108	104	98	106	88	92	86	93	42	48	74	69

a/ Cash prices are daily weighted averages of reported sales; future prices are simple averages of daily quotations.

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ENGLAND AND WALES: Number of livestock pre-war average, years 1924 to 1929

June 1	Cattle	Hogs		Sheep	Horses
		Brood sows	Total		
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Av. 1910-14	5,843	332	2,390	18,34[illegible]	1,335
1924	5,894	449	3,228	14,843	1,232
1925	6,163	316	2,644	15,975	1,164
1926	6,253	301	2,200	16,859	1,129
1927	6,275	393	2,692	17,072	1,077
1928	6,026	380	2,971	16,390	1,038
1929	5,956	307	2,364	16,103	999

Report of British Ministry of Agriculture cabled by Agricultural Commissioner Foley at London.

GRAINS: Exports from the United States, July 1-Aug. 3, 1928 and 1929
PORK: Exports from the United States, January 1-Aug. 3, 1928 and 1929

Commodity	July 1-Aug. 3		1929, week ending			
	1928	1929	July 13	July 20	July 27	Aug. 3
GRAINS:	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Wheat a/	5,095	8,912	839	1,551	3,558	1,762
Wheat flour b/	3,299	4,555	1,142	846	1,363	710
Rye	228	114	---	---	25	---
Corn	841	749	136	261	74	200
Oats	101	204	29	46	22	39
Barley a/	2,279	2,851	707	276	759	718
PORK:	Jan. 1-Aug. 3					
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Hams and shoulders, incl. Wiltshire sides	84,963	81,108	2,294	2,198	1,950	1,745
Bacon, incl. Cumberland sides	83,585	87,002	2,862	2,030	1,867	2,231
Lard	453,887	472,432	11,193	9,990	12,920	10,113
Pickled pork	19,082	24,743	355	546	477	347

Compiled from official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. a/ Included this week: Pacific ports wheat 519,000 bush., flour 55,200 bbls; San Francisco barley 324,000 bush., rice 1,450,000 pounds. b/ Includes milled in bond from Canadian wheat in terms of wheat.

WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Shipments from principal exporting countries

Country	Total shipments or exports		Shipments, week ending			Net movement from July as far as reported		
	1927-28	1928-29 a/	July 20	July 27	Aug. 3	To and including Date	1928-29	1929-30
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels		1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Canada: Shipments, 4 markets b/	333,335	458,649	3,291	2,726	4,536	Aug. 3	49,277	18,454
United States	206,259	162,748	2,397	4,921	2,473	Aug. 3	8,394	13,467
Argentina	178,135	216,613	2,996	2,388	2,602	Aug. 3	10,844	17,606
Australia	72,962	112,054	1,160	1,256	592	Aug. 3	5,800	5,568
Russia	7,000	8	0	0	0	Aug. 3	8	0
Danube & Bul. c/	32,847	2,712	120	8	208	Aug. 3	0	456
British India	14,328	d/12,727	0	40	16	Aug. 3	944	112
Total	844,866	940,057	9,964	11,339	10,427		75,267	55,667

Compiled from official and trade sources.
a/ Preliminary.
b/ Shipments from Ft. William, Port Authur, Vancouver and Prince Rupert.
c/ This includes Hungary, Yugoslavia, Rumania and Bulgaria.
d/ Net imports.

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BUTTER: Prices in London, Berlin, Copenhagen and New York, in cents per pound
(Foreign prices by weekly cable)

Market and item	August 9, 1928	August 1, 1929	August 8, 1929
	Cents	Cents	Cents
New York, 92 score	46.50	43.50	43.50
Copenhagen, official quotation	37.32	34.77	34.77
Berlin, 1a quality	38.25	35.22	35.22
London: a/			
Danish	39.76	37.48	37.15
Dutch, unsalted	38.67	36.39	36.82
New Zealand	39.97	37.04	37.04
New Zealand, unsalted	40.84	36.93	36.93
Australian	36.93	35.74	35.74
Australian, unsalted	39.11	35.85	35.85
Argentine, unsalted	36.72	34.76	34.54
Siberian	34.11	33.89	33.67

Quotations converted at par of exchange. a/ Quotations of following day.

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EUROPEAN LIVESTOCK AND MEAT MARKETS
(By weekly cable)

Market and item	Unit	Week ended Aug. 8 1928	July 31 1929	Aug. 7 1929
GERMANY:				
Receipts of hogs, 14 markets	Number	65,941	49,786	66,358
Prices of hogs, Berlin	$ per 100 lbs.	16.48	18.53	18.42
Prices of lard, tcs., Hamburg	"	14.63	14.09	13.99
UNITED KINGDOM:				
Hogs, certain markets, England	Number	7,084	8,281	6,347
Prices at Liverpool:				
Prime steam western lard a/	$ per 100 lbs.	13.69	13.90	13.69
American short cut green hams	"	26.50	26.72	26.72
American green bellies	"	19.77	19.99	19.88
Danish Wiltshire sides	"	24.98	28.03	27.28
Canadian green sides	"	21.73	26.72	25.74

a/ Friday quotation.

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